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BOTH SIDES REJOICING.

REPUBLICANS IN OHIO, DEMOCRATS ELSEWHERE.

Major McKinley Probably Has 20,000 Plurality—Boies, Flower and Russell Elected—Flower Wins in a Walk in New York—Results Elsewhere.

And Now the Returns.

From returns which appear enough complete to warrant correct judgment, McKinley is elected in Ohio by a plurality conceded by Democrats to reach 20,000. The Legislature also appears to be Republican. The People's party cast about 12,000 votes. Hamilton County, in which Cincinnati is located, gave McKinley about 5,000 majority, Cleveland gave Campbell 300 majority, while Toledo went for McKinley. The vote was not heavy, and the Australian ballot was a success.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER, the successful New York candidate.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette says editorially: "Returns on the Legislature show that it is Republican, and a careful canvass of the Senatorial preferences of the members elected indicates that if Governor Foraker really has Senatorial aspirations, his election is assured beyond the shadow of a doubt. A number of the legislators are already outspoken in their choice — notably the three representatives from Lucas County, who state positively that they are for Foraker first, last, and all the time. It goes without the saying that the Hamilton County delegation ought to be for the governor from motives of local pride, to say nothing of individual preference. By this the members of the Hamilton County delegation will in no wise disparage the distinguished services of Senator Sherman, but will express the almost unanimous choice of the Hamilton County republicans."

I. SLOAT FASSETT, the defeated New York candidate.

In New York Flower's plurality for Governor is placed at 40,512. This is 80,000 less than Tammany's big chief, "Dick" Croker, predicted and a trifle over 58,500 more than the Republican leader, Husted, figured upon. The election of Flower and the whole Democratic State ticket, a possible majority in the State Legislature, besides the election of the entire city tickets in New York and Brooklyn, are among the fruits of the victory claimed by the Democrats. The State Senate is a tie—16 to 16. The returns for the Assembly are not full enough to compute its actual complexion, but reports received at the Democratic headquarters indicate the election of a working majority in that body and consequently in joint assembly.

In Iowa the vote was very heavy. Although claims are made that Wheeler's defeat is not assured, there seems little cause to doubt that Boies is chosen by 5,000 to 8,000 plurality. The total vote reached nearly 420,000, which shows the intense interest taken. Conservative Republicans admit their leader's defeat. The entire Democratic State ticket is elected. The Legislature is Republican in both branches—the Senate by two, and the House by from two to four majority.

B. C. WHEELER, Defeated Iowa Candidate.

In Massachusetts Russell (Dem.), it is estimated, has received 156,000 and Allen (Rep.) 151,000 votes, leaving the Governor a plurality of about 5,000. The vote of Boston is 36,512 for Russell and 22,987 for Allen, which gives the Democrats a plurality in the city of 13,525. The towns outside of the cities last year gave Brackett (Rep.) 59,313 and Russell (Dem.) 52,889. Returns from 282 towns this year give Russell 49,871 and Allen 59,384. Gov. Russell gained 13 per cent. in these towns, which, applied to the rest of the towns, would make his total in all towns 59,199. Add to these figures the vote of Boston, and it swells Russell's vote to 95,711 and Allen's to 91,790. The cities outside of Boston gave Russell a year ago 55,144 and Brackett 52,515. Russell carried them then by about 2,500 plurality. The increased vote this year in these same cities indicates that Russell will have over 60,000 votes and Allen 53,000, thus making the total vote in the state about 156,000 for Russell and 151,000 for Allen.

The entire Republican State ticket, with the exception of Governor, is elected by ample pluralities. Returns for members of the Legislature thus far indicate that seventeen Republican Senators are elected. Complete returns for 127 members of the House of Representatives, a little more than one-half, show that eighty-two Republicans have been elected and forty-five Democrats. The Executive Council will probably stand seven Republicans to one Democrat.

Returns from every county in Pennsylvania give Gregg (Rep.), 50,833 plurality over Wright (Dem.), for Auditor General; Morrison (Rep.), for State Treasurer, 47,467 over Tilden (Dem.).

The Republicans of the Fifth Michigan District elected Charles E. Belknap to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Ford by a plurality of 1,200 to 1,500. The People's party polled nearly 4,000 votes.

THE NEW SYSTEM.

The Careless Ones Lost Their Votes, but Generally the System Worked All Right.

The Australian ballot was employed for the first time in Ohio, and reports from the principal cities show that it worked very well throughout the state. As an instrument to secure a secret ballot it performed its office well, but through ignorance of its proper working on the part of both the voters and the election judges a number of votes were lost. This state of affairs was brought about by the mistakes of the voters in marking their tickets and the inability of judges to handle the crowds in precincts where the registration was heavy. Of course this hardship came alone to those who had put off the task of voting until the last moment allowed under the law, and then there was not enough time to handle them properly. Other features of the law commended it to the good opinion of citizens, for in its exercise the mission of the ward bummer is forever ended and the political heeler is without an occupation. Advices from the rural districts are to the effect that quite a number of votes were lost through the ignorance of the voters, although schools had been established in all the townships for the education of the masses. Very few voters used the five minutes allotted, and many required only a minute, and some less than a minute. A noticeable effect of the new law was the large amount of straight tickets polled, voters evidently fearing to place more than one mark on their ballot through fear of destroying their vote. The only criticism heard against the new election law is the large additional expense for erecting booths at each precinct in order that the voter may deposit a secret ballot. But complaint was general that the booths were poorly lighted, making "scratching" a difficult operation. It is said that both candidates, McKinley and Campbell, avoided all difficulty in this line by voting their tickets straight.

In Chicago victors and vanquished are agreed on one thing, and that is that the new election law worked charmingly. Now that the law has been tried and found satisfactory, both Republicans and Democrats are wondering how an election was ever conducted without it. The only citizens who spoke disparagingly of it were the professional ticket peddlers. As the new law abolishes the occupation of the ticket peddler, it is not to be wondered at that he views it with disfavor. Of course there will be still men at the polls, or rather within 100 feet of them, who will consider it their duty to offer suggestions to the voters as to the candidates who should be favored with their franchise, but then they will not be ticket peddlers. A citizen can only vote an official ballot, and this must be given to him by one of the judges of election. The peddler, like any ordinary citizen, can get only one ballot. A peddler without ballots is not regarded as either useful or ornamental at the polls by the political organizations that formerly paid him highly for his service. The ticket peddler was out of sight. No one seemed to regret his disappearance. The voter who in former days had suffered at his hands was satisfied that the new law had accomplished at least one good purpose. The ticket peddler was not mourned by the police, the judges or the voters. Adjust death afterwards, the straight ticket, as a rule, was voted. There were many who had only an imperfect knowledge of how to prepare their ballots. To avoid an error which might cause the rejection of their ballot, they usually placed X in the circle before the appellation of their party. As it required only a second to make this X in the circle, the citizen who voted a straight ticket only remained in the booth for a brief time. The voter who was not pleased with his party ticket was easily recognized, for he spent some minutes in retirement preparing his ballot. As the great majority of the voters deposited with the judges a straight ticket there were not as many errors committed as had been predicted.

J. B. CAMPBELL, Defeated Ohio Candidate.

The election demonstrated the fact that but little, if any, effective work can be performed by campaign managers on the day of election. The voter is free from intimidation, and enjoys in the secrecy of the booths the fullest liberty to exercise his franchise. The representatives of the two leading parties expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the new law so far as it relates to election day, at all events. It gives no advantage to either party, and it assures an election free from disorder and strife at the polls. The defeated party does not hold the law in any way responsible for its overthrow. A member of the campaign committee stated that the defeat was due to the fact that the apathy of the voters in the campaign remained with them during election day.

WHILE it was still in doubt whether the British landing on the Island of Mitylene was a joke or not a good deal was said as to what Russia would feel bound to do if the landing had been anything but a picnic. Now that the British Government has frankly avowed that her soldier laddies landed for the express purpose of seeing how far the island was available for offensive operations and the command of the Dardanelles Russia does not seem to regard itself bound to do anything. Perhaps it is waiting for some better evidence that Great Britain does not care a rush what Russia thinks of her movements.

THE frequency of revolutions in our smaller American republics may cause a sneer to pass over Europe at our expense, but we can be proud of one fact, and that is that with all the newness of the continent we never make such exhibitions of barbarousness and brute ferocity as the despotism of Russia breeds in all classes, from the throne down to the poorest serf.

THE St. Clair River tunnel is a great bore.

A REPUBLIC IN DANGER

FONSECA ASSUMES DICTATORSHIP OF BRAZIL.

He Declares that Congress Usurps His Power and Enacts Unconstitutional Laws—Rio Janeiro Under Martial Law—How This Country Is Affected.

The Brazilian Sensation.

The demise of the Brazilian Republic appears imminent.

Its inception was peaceful, though startling. Dom Pedro, Emperor, was deposed, or rather, quietly yielded to the course of events, was put aboard a government vessel and sent to Spain, and the republic immediately came into existence.

All this was so recent as to be within the recollection of school children.

The career of the new government appears to have been successful until recently. Though internal dissensions were constant, they were of no magnitude, and there had never been any serious apparent attempt to install the old monarchy. Prompt recognition from foreign powers was obtained, commercial treaties promulgated, and everything seemed to point to a speedy and firm inauguration of a purely republican form of government.

While the peaceful transition from a monarchical to a popular government is not usual in the affairs of the world, in the case of Brazil it excited no very great comment. Dom Pedro had for years been foremost among liberal-minded potentates. His rule had been pacific, generous and benign. He was beloved by his subjects, profoundly conscious of their trust in him, alive to their interests and active in their promotion, to a surprising degree unaffected by jealousy of his rights and privileges as emperor, and singularly fortunate in his choice of advisers. In fact, his rule of Brazil was monarchical more in tradition than in reality. Of all old governments on earth, not excepting England, his approached the nearest to a popular form. Fostered by this very liberality the spirit of republicanism grew until it could no longer remain subordinate. With a precipitation that seemed a little uncalled for, Dom Pedro was deposed and sent to Spain. De Fonseca was elected President, and the new republic launched. The form of government was very similar to our own. Turbulence marked the establishment of the innovation, but, as said before, no serious outbreaks occurred. Of course, there are those, powerful in wealth and station, who regretted the departure of the Emperor, but they remained discreetly and ominously passive.

And now comes President Fonseca's proclamation dissolving Congress and declaring himself Dictator. The news came with startling abruptness, and great anxiety is felt as to the result. It is officially announced that the President has convened the nation to elect new representatives at a date to be determined upon later. The revolution had its origin in a row that broke out in the Legislative Chamber. The Senate passed a bill to establish the responsibility of the President for his different acts. This act met Fonseca's violent disapprobation, and he refused to accept what he termed any such dictation as to his rights and duties from Congress. He ordered the troops under arms throughout Rio Nov. 4, and this led to intense excitement among the populace. Bands of opponents of the government, including old Republicans and Monarchists, assembled and shouted out their disapproval. Between them and this pro cry many fights took place. Riots occurred in the streets all over the city. The troops were then given orders to fire upon the rioters, which they did. Many of the rioters were killed.

Rio was now practically in a state of siege. It was not safe to stir out of doors. Soldiers patrolled the streets. Martial law was proclaimed. As in previous cases a strict censorship of the press was established. All communication by telegraph was stopped. A spirit of revolt was manifested in the army. When Fonseca was informed of this fact he went at once to the troops and made them a stirring address, promising to guard their interests and to protect them in all their rights. His words had a good effect. The unruly spirits were completely brought around to his side, and at the end of his address loudly cheered him.

The chiefs of the army then requested Fonseca to resume the functions of a dictator, saying that the emergency demanded it. He appeared to demur for a time, but at length gave his consent. He then issued a decree relating the cause of disagreement between him and Congress, and defending his position. At the same time he declared that Congress had gone so far in its attempts to interfere with his prerogatives that he thereby dissolved it. It had no longer any excuse for existing, he said, since it was passing laws that were contrary to the constitution.

The troops marched to the palace, where President Fonseca was holding a conference with his military commanders. A conference of the Ministers was also in progress. At 9 a. m. Fonseca's decree was made public. He said the dictatorship was to last until the political revolutions were at an end and lawmakers learned to keep in progress with republican ideas. A dictatorship, he added, was the best thing for the distracted country. He disclaimed any intention of prolonging it after peace had been restored throughout the country.

Telegrams received from Porto Alegre, in the State of Rio Grande de Sul, declare that the authority of the dictator is not recognized there. Alegro has a population of some 30,000 inhabitants. Rio Grande de Sul is one of the most prosperous and independent of all the States. It has a population of nearly 500,000. The Republicans in it say that they will not tolerate a dictatorship and are demanding armed opposition to Fonseca. They say that he wishes to restore Imperial rule, with himself as Emperor, and that he has grown tired of Republican Government. The navy has pronounced in favor of Fonseca.

Fonseca, in his manifesto, says that he will govern in accordance with his constitution. The National Guard has been mobilized in the Province of Rio Grande. The troops are in their quarters. An outbreak is feared owing to the influence of the opposition.

Much concern is felt in Washington by the friends of the Brazilian republic. Minister Conger in a cablegram to the State Department confirms the statement that Congress has been dissolved and martial law has been proclaimed. Reading between the lines this means that the conspiracy against the republic has come to a head and the death struggle is now entered upon between the new commonwealth and the old monarchy. Commercial rivalries are also involved. The United States makes no entangling alliances, but the attempt to re-establish Dom Pedro on his throne cannot succeed without European help, and it would be difficult to keep this country from asserting the Monroe doctrine. A military dictatorship is temporary, while a restoration of monarchy would be permanent. Ever since the peaceful deposition and exile of Dom Pedro intrigues have been going on in Europe. Brazilian statesmen have known all this, and they have also felt the influence of the Emperor's partisans at home. But by a wise course it was thought they might forestall the actual move to restore the Emperor. Dom Pedro found little encouragement in Portugal. The house of Braganza had claims enough on the Portuguese monarchy by relationship and tradition, but the republican sentiment in Portugal is so strong that the monarchy has trouble enough to take care of itself. The same is true of Spain, where Castelar heralded the fall of the Brazilian monarchy with rejoicing. France had no asylum because an Orleanist—Prince was the Emperor's son-in-law and his wife was to become Queen on Dom Pedro's death. The French Republic has had enough of Orleans conspiracies at home, without giving help to them abroad. But in Germany there was a kindly feeling toward the deposed monarch. Germany was also anxious to extend her influence in South America. The Czar of Russia took the exile "of his brother" Dom Pedro as a personal affliction and for a year refused to recognize that there was a Brazilian Republic. Queen Victoria was also shocked at the way a ruler by divine right had been shipped out of his own country. The English merchants did not care so much for the sentiment of the thing, but they saw its commercial bearing. So the weight of English influence was thrown against the new commonwealth.

President Fonseca and his advisers knew they had nothing to hope for from Europe and they turned expectantly to the United States. They were not disappointed, for the administration simply reflected public sentiment in recognizing and upholding the republic. The reciprocity treaty followed. It was a good trade arrangement for both countries, but with the Brazilian statesmen commerce was a secondary consideration. They wanted to be closer to the northern republic and to be assured of its moral support if the struggle to re-establish the monarchy came to pass. The reciprocity treaty was made the point of attack by the enemies of the republic, and the British influence was directed against it.

That tells the whole story and shows where the interests of the United States lie. It has not much of a navy available, but it will manage to secure spare vessels enough to see that the Brazilians are not entirely at the mercy of European fleets. The belief in diplomatic circles is that the conspiracy to re-establish the monarchy has been fomented by the Orleanist son-in-law rather than by Dom Pedro himself.

Mixed Up the Beasts.

One day a celebrated naturalist entered the shop of the late Charles Jamrach, the noted London collector of animals, and said: "Now, Jamrach, about the muscular power of the boa constrictor—I suspect it has been exaggerated." "Not a bit, sir," said the collector, taking a very fine specimen out of a box. "He seems very lazy and sleepy," said the professor: "I don't think he could exert himself in this cold climate if he tried." "You bet, sir," Jamrach said, and wound him gently round the professor's body. He laughed. "I thought so, Jamrach," he says; "I feel nothing." But presently he sings out: "Take him off, Jamrach! take him off, man; he's strangling me!" So Jamrach just caught hold of the boa's tail and unwound him off the professor, ring by ring. When he had got his breath again, the professor admitted there was more "latent muscularity" about the creature than he had suspected. "Now, sir," said Jamrach afterward, "that boa was half asleep and stupid, for he had just swallowed two rabbits, six guinea pigs, and thirteen pounds of raw beef. If he'd been fasting, it's my belief he'd have swallowed the professor himself bodily, for he was a small gentleman." Upon another occasion, a quiet family bought a wild beast, warranted to be a quiet and manageable pet—perhaps a sloth or a tapir. Some days after, Mr. Jamrach, examining his books, perceived that the item tapir, or sloth, or whatever the animal may have been, was not entered with proper regularity in the ledger and day-book—was, indeed, mixed up with some other entry. Suspecting something wrong, Mr. Jamrach called a hansom and drove at once to the suburban residence of his customer. His ring was not answered; but, at length, the cook, pale and trembling, appeared behind the area railings. "For God's sake, Mr. Jamrach," she cried, "save us from that awful wild beast! Master and mistress couldn't stand it any longer, and have gone to the sea-side, and the housemaid and I daren't leave the kitchen for fear of being eaten." At that moment a very fine and very hungry puma—the fiercest, perhaps, among all the carnivora—put its head out of the drawing-room window. The mistake was a clerk's—the wrong beast was sent home.

Missing Links.

SALVADOR has a telephone school.

RUSSIA has twenty two ironclads and monitors building.

TUCKERTON, Pa., is to have a vinegar vat that will hold 1,000 barrels.

THIRTY barrels of incense were burned during a three-days ceremonial in Siam recently.

THE waters of Lake Erie are to be piped into Cincinnati, taking in other cities en route.

THERE are 700 Americans residing in the City of Mexico, some of whom own the houses they occupy.

DATES are grown at Phœnix, A. T. A cluster weighing over eighteen pounds was recently picked there.

STATISTICS show that the male population of the civilized world is falling farther and farther behind the female.

THE manufacture of false teeth for horses is a new industry just opened in Paris with a capital of 2,000,000 francs.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Miners and Convicts.

In all of the other States in which the convicts are leased the same issue will be made that has been made in Tennessee, and the people of these States should begin at once to consider how to settle it.—Savannah News.

The trouble at Briceville, Tenn., was to be expected, and no one can be surprised at it. The State was duly warned, and should have made some preparation for an outbreak that was inevitable.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

If it takes the whole power of the State—every man and every dollar—the Governor should call out the one and expend the other in bringing the perpetrators of the arson and attempted murder at Briceville to justice.—Memphis Commercial.

The news from Briceville and Coal Creek, Tenn., should surprise no one. It is the legitimate outcome of the failure of the Legislature of that State to take action, at its recent extra session, in reference to the convict lease system as it now stands.—New Orleans Delta.

The greatest insult ever thrown in the teeth of Tennessee was that which 3,000 armed and rebellious miners perpetrated in overpowering State employes and turning loose State convicts. No step should be left untaken to wipe out most effectually such insult.—Nashville American.

There is no justification for the acts of violence on the part of the free labor miners nor for the liberation of the convicts. That was lawlessness, but there is little doubt that the acts of these enraged men will have a very wholesome effect upon the people of Tennessee.—Minneapolis Journal.

The action of the Tennessee miners in wiping out the convict camp at Briceville and releasing the prisoners cannot be justified. It is dangerous to appeal to violence. It is nothing short of revolution, and revolution is never justifiable until all other remedies have been exhausted.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Briceville miners, having successfully routed the Tennessee militia and let loose a number of convicts from the Briceville stockades, are justly esteemed a courageous and formidable body. Why not sentence them to transportation for a term of months and make Chili their destination?—Milwaukee Sentinel.

One Hundred Miles an Hour.

With such achievements Edison is worthy of all the decorations and encomiums showered upon him.—Philadelphia Press.

The Keely motor will have to hurry if it wants to keep Inventor Edison from wiping out its last slim chance.—Washington Star.

Edison has just completed an electrical device for producing a speed on railroad trains of 100 miles an hour. All that is needed to make the invention a welcome one is a perfectly secure safety attachment.—Boston News.

Mr. Edison promises to give us a motor that will make the speed of a railroad train 100 miles an hour. This will entirely blot out the lands ape, and suggests that some of the "blessings of civilization" are dearly bought.—New York World.

Edison has a company ready to exploit his latest application of electricity to rapid transit, and several railways have offered their tracks for the purpose. The world will soon know what the new invention is worth.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Edison says his new system of applying electricity for traction purposes makes it possible to run railway trains at a speed of 100 miles an hour, or even faster if equipment and roadbed can be made strong enough. What the world now waits for is the practical demonstration of this assertion.—Providence Telegram.

More "Artificial" Showers.

An "Artificial Rain Producing Company," with six Stevens County capitalists" for directors, has a cloudy look. It is to be feared nothing will be watered but the stock.—Kansas City Star.

The Government rain experiments in Texas have proved a sublime failure. But the money has been paid out all the same. Why not expend a few millions in an effort to see whether a man can pull himself up by the straps of his boots?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dyrenfurth and Melbourne have a rival in irrigation that beats them all. It is the California earthquake. It starts artesian wells and fountains and rivers, not only of cold water, but of hot, which the rainmakers do not pretend they can furnish.—Detroit Journal.

Already rival rainmakers are exchanging charges that the one is stealing the other's thunder. As all stealing savors of sin, it may be recalled in this connection that the most thorough case of rainmaking on record was caused by the world's sin—stealing, inclusive—some 4,000 years ago.—Philadelphia Times.

The Russian Navy.

Russia has launched three new ironsides, is leading her armies up to the "roof of the world" in Pamir, and has been sending war transports out at the Dardanelles all summer. And yet we are told there is no prospect of war in Europe.—Baltimore Herald.

Russia has just launched three new ironclads, one of them of immense size. If the English-German-Austrian combination expects to have its own way with Russia and France on the water, it might do well to commence operations pretty soon.—Denver Sun.

The Russians are getting quite a navy for a country with but one western seaport, and that closed by ice more than half the year. The launching of the three ironclads will cause the naval authorities of Germany to take a careful glance over their lists of modern war ships.—Providence Telegram.

Great in Dogs.

The official dog census of New York City shows the canine population of that burg to be 36,503.—Louisville Commercial.

New York City's dog census having been completed, the valuable information is at hand that the metropolis has 36,503 dogs of all kinds. That is about one dog to every forty inhabitants.—Rome Sentinel.

A census of New York City dogs has been taken, showing that they number 36,503. This is a large number to think of, but it is only at the rate of about one dog to forty inhabitants, which would seem very small in the country, where it is said that every poor man keeps one dog and every very poor man keeps two.—Albany Express.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. B. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. N. J. Geyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. Transient members are fraternally invited to attend. F. F. THATCHER, W. M.
W. F. BINKELMAN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second Saturday and fourth Friday in each month. WM. S. CHALKER, Post Com.
J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

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GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

MONEY talks, and it talks cents, too.

IN the modern comic opera the jokes are not funny, but the music is.

WHAT has become of the old-fashioned boy who called his sister "Sis?"

FEAR of what people will say has a more religious effect on the world than fear of what the Lord will think.

NEW-YORKERS are planning "a boarding-house trust." It will fill a long-felt want of a lot of fellows who never could get "a trust" in that line.

FRANK LESLIE WILDE will probably be the way she will sign her name now. It would make the original Frank Leslie wild if he were alive to see it.

THERE are 900,000 more women than men in England. Perhaps it was to this fact that Matthew Arnold referred when he spoke of the "saving remnant."

THE man who stepped on a banana peel will not give immediate credence to the statement that an acre of bananas will support more people than thirty acres of wheat.

YALE seniors are going to wear caps and gowns hereafter. Having adopted the flowing garb of femininity, they only need the girls now to make the situation complete.

"TWO COUNTER-IRRITANTS," according to Life, are "a mustard plaster and a woman shopping." Yes? Well, what's the matter with the third and worst of all—a saucy salesgirl?

ALTHOUGH the devil be the father of lies, he seems, like other great inventors, to have lost much of his reputation by the continual improvements that have been made upon him.

ACCIDENT risks for women can be profitably taken out at a much lower rate than upon men. Statistics show that there are eight sudden deaths among men for every one among women.

THE spectacle of the underwriters discussing "The Model Policy" and saying never a word about 4-11-44 is what makes the Afro-American throw down his newspaper with a sniff.

MR. FRANK LESLIE is said to be 39 years old. Mrs. Leslie herself is crowding 50 very hard. She acknowledges forty summers, but her memory is faulty and she has forgotten quite a portion of her existence.

THEY are telling such terrible stories about famine in Europe that pretty soon the tender-hearted Americans will be giving away their grain by the ship-load instead of selling it for $2 a bushel, as they intended.

EVERY word spoken in the Boston Common Council goes down in the record; so it is not considered quite proper for ladies to enter the hall until after the clerk has finished reading the minutes of the preceding meeting.

ACCORDING to a contemporary "nothing is sold in Baltimore on Sunday except ice, bread and milk." Surely it is not so bad as that, for they can not have the inhumanity to refuse to sell a railroad ticket to some other town.

THE men who are opposed to women wearing dresses that only reach to their shoe-tops should form a crusade against the men who spit tobacco juice in public places. The public halls, street cars, and most of the churches will have little pools on the floor that ruin a woman's dress skirt.

DON'T get angry at trifles. Look at vexations now as you will view them thirty days from date. The angry man who gets the wrong key and pushes and rattles the door till he breaks the lock, loses more time than if he had quietly gone for the right key, and pays for a new lock besides.

A MAN who has been farming in Dakota for four years has suddenly come into possession of an English estate and the title of Earl. There is many an ancient and noble English estate for the management of which four years' experience in wrestling with an arid Dakota farm would be the finest sort of schooling.

MUCH to the alarm of his admirers Tennyson has written a comedy. When a man has become famous by doing what he can do well, he rarely escapes from the delusion that he could have done a great deal better by doing something else. Only some such delusion could ever have set Tennyson to writing comedy.

BOSTON Nihilists are to send an embassy to Russia. The Czar should not be worried about this, for we violate no confidence in saying that it is to introduce the great Boston diet of beans to the down-trodden peasantry. Boston culture and Russian culture long ago came together on the bean question, and now the Nihilists have taken it up.

THE shooting of girls by rejected suitors is getting to be outrageously common, and there should be prompt and vigorous measures taken in every case which is brought to justice. In cases where the murder is followed by suicide, it would shock the public to resort to the old-time method of burial at the cross-roads, but it might be effective as a preventive.

A NEW ORLEANS clergyman says that if the lottery company is not beaten at the polls next spring it "will be wiped out in revolution." If there were less of that form of public sentiment in New Orleans which looks to revolution as the only proper means for righting a wrong, there would be fewer wrongs so firmly rooted that the ordinary methods of law cannot cope with.

LYNCH law is a poor substitute for the cool and deliberate justice administered by the courts. The name of Omaha has been made to suffer by the intemperate folly of the mob that overawed the officers of the law and dragged a prisoner from the jail to his death the other night. Two wrongs never yet made a right, and the original crime, though heinous, was little worse than that committed by its avengers.

MICHIGAN raises twice as many peaches as Delaware without telling half as many lies about the failure of the crop. Illinois produces much more whisky than Kentucky and does not have to bear the stale jokes of the humorist concerning the disproportion between corn juice and water within the commonwealth. Westward indeed does the course of empire take its way, and a little northward as well.

IT is the fashion to jeer at the hunters in this country who merrily follow the anise-seed bag over hill and dale, but certainly this is more commendable and less contemptible than the sort of thing they do in England, if one may judge by the account given of a recent hunt in Leicester. A party of hunters came upon a stag and caught it alive. Then it occurred to them that it was the lawful prey of other huntsmen who had been chasing it before they took a hand. They therefore put the unfortunate animal in a barn with its legs hobbled and its eyes bandaged. Presently the second party—or the first in starting—came up, and in this state the stag was let out and killed. The anise seed bag is better than so unsportsmanlike a piece of butchery as this.

AT a conference of the European representatives of the transatlantic steamship lines in Bremen it was resolved that the examination of emigrants with a view to determining whether they should be permitted to enter the United States ought not to be made by the consular agents of this Government, but by agents controlled by the companies. Presumably the next step will be to attempt to force this view of the matter upon the Government, but it is an attempt which should have no success. Faulty as is the present consular inspection of emigrants, it is perfection in comparison with the results likely to follow the surrender of this duty to the steamship companies. It is the business of those corporations to carry as many emigrants as they possibly can secure, and no regard for the interests of the United States is likely to impel them to rigidly weed out the pauper, the diseased, or the criminal from the vast hordes of people who seek transportation to that new world which they think an El Dorado.

THE Supreme Court has decided that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company shall pay a fine for refusing to obey the law of New York which forbids the heating of passenger cars with the deadly stove. The corporation will go to the United States Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of this question. It is a foreign corporation, and claims not to be liable to the statute because it does not operate fifty miles of railroad within the State of New York. No court has yet agreed with the company on this point, but its adherence to the car stove is remarkable, not only for its blindness but for its obstinacy. The car stove has caused the company a good deal of trouble. It burned up a train in the tunnel last spring and it roasted several people to death. The consequence was the indictment of President Clark and the directors, and, it is reported, much mental anguish on the part of the principal offender. In the meantime the company has announced that it has adopted a system of steam-heating and it is known that its new cars are fitted up for such a system. Yet it is so wedded to the stove that it continues to fight in behalf of its memory, notwithstanding that the fatal thing has dragged its officers into a criminal court.

New Lakes on Mars.

There is one point of view from which the formation of a new lake in Southern California by the overflowing of a sandy desert with water from the Colorado River possesses peculiar interest. It may throw light upon some of the mysterious changes that have occurred upon the planet Mars. Near the equator of Mars there is a region which has been believed to be part of the dry land of that planet, and which has been named Lybia by the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli.

But a few years ago a change occurred in the color of "Lybia," and some of the observers thought that it must have been suddenly overflowed with water, since it had assumed the color characteristic of the other regions of Mars that are supposed to be water-covered.

Other similar changes have been seen by telescopists on Mars.

Now that a new lake has actually been formed on the earth by the unexpected filling up with water of a depressed area of dry land those who believe that a similar occurrence, on a larger scale, has taken place on Mars will probably be strengthened in that interesting opinion.

WRAPS ARE NOW WORN.

THE NOVEMBER ATMOSPHERE BRINGS THEM ALL OUT.

They Are Made in All Lines of Woolen Stuffs, Velvets and Plushes, and Sometimes in Combinations of Satin and Velvet—A Pretty Velvet Bonnet—A Child's Cloak, Etc.

Feminine Adornment.

NOVEMBER atmosphere has a crispness and a clearness which are very favorable to the display of soft, warm tints, writes Carrie Careless from New York. No one knows this better than the intelligent woman of fashion, who invariably adjusts the tones of her costumes to what she calls the "weather," but which in reality means the light. Some gowns call for one sort of light and some for another, and it is no small difficulty for the fashionable woman to determine under what conditions a gown will light up well. November, too, has this peculiarity about it; it is pre-eminently the month for wraps, and this alone endears it to the tall, slender woman who adores wraps. It may safely be said that the cape-shaped, high-shouldered mantle is now at the height of its popularity. They run in all lines of woolen stuffs, velvets and plushes, and sometimes in combinations of satin and velvet. One, for instance, of gray satin and black velvet brocade, struck me as very rich and stylish. It was embroidered in arabesques of steel and jet, and edged with a thick chenille fringe, each strand of which was finished off by a gray silk ball and two or three steel beads.

In my initial illustration you will find pictured a very pretty deep cape shaped mantle in white cashmere, decorated with an applique design representing leaves in silver and dark olive green, the borders being of olive green velvet, outlined with silver. The high Henry IV. collar is also in olive green velvet. The gown is of olive green faille, with half sleeves of white cashmere, embroidered in the same way as the shoulder cape. Round the waist there is a ceinture of plain white satin, while running entirely around the hem of the skirt there is an embroidery of white leaves. The bonnet worn with this costume is in olive green velvet, with black ostrich feathers and striped silk strings in white and olive green knotted behind, under the hair, and completes an ensemble of rare richness and elegance in good taste.

In the matter of feminine headgear, I may say that a great deal of mauve is to be worn this autumn, and green also, and every tint of warm browns or chestnuts. For those who like a striking theater bonnet, crimson ve vet answers the purpose very well. It should be garnitured with rich ornaments and faces. In the way of trimming, fall bonnets will show a preference for guipure and Venetian lace, feathers, of course, and fur in some cases.

STYLISH VELVET BONNET.

My second illustration sets forth a very pretty bonnet of pale blue velvet, the crown being ornamented with graduated rows of brown applique. The velvet is puffed high, both at the back and in the front, the strings being of pale blue satin ribbon. I should add that we on this side of the Atlantic are likely to feel the effect of the present rage in Paris for Russian gowns and Russian toques, and the latter, I can promise, will be quite sure to please those whose taste run to gaudy and altogether startling effects. The Russian toque is very becoming to a dark-haired and dark-eyed woman. It has a cloth crown decorated in gold and green embroidery, the brim being of astrakhan.

Not to overlook the little folks, I give in my third illustration a very pretty design for a child's autumn cloak, a woolen stuff in a large checked pattern. The garment is made loose in front and adjusted to the figure at the back. Lengthwise in the front sides there is one large pleat which is sewed to the lining at the lower edge of the cloak. The sides of the back below the waist line cross a little. They are fuller where they join the side seam and form two large pleats. The pelerine, like the cloak, has one large pleat in front and falls straight over the sleeves. At the back the pelerine is divided like the mantle itself. The same pleats must be made in the lining as in the material itself, and there are pleats also at the neck. This stylish little garment closes with horn buttons extending a few inches below the waist line.

CHILD'S CLOAK.

It is surprising how many delicate variations of the same color are produced nowadays. Black is no longer black, nor white white, and the same may be said of the grays, lilacs, mauves and purples. No matter how exacting a lady's complexion may be, some becoming shade may be found by diligent searching; hence would I say to those contemplating new autumn or winter costumes: hurry slowly, and don't decide until the very shade has been found. It may be that black lace over a heliotrope silk is what you need, or a pale gray may suit you best, or a gown of alternate stripes of mauve and white.

An authority in matters of feminine adornment insists that it always pays to give more for a becoming dress. Hasty choice usually results in a gown that one grows tired of in a few weeks, whereas a really becoming dress is not thrown aside until it falls to pieces.

Walking dresses continue to be made up in two shades with fine effect. A skirt of dark green may be beautifully set off by having a deep hem, over which you lay an inch-wide band of pea-green cloth having jet passementerie over it. The upper part of the bodice is of green velvet, and back and front there are bands of the pea-green cloth with the same ornaments.

By way of variety I give you in my fourth illustration a novel design for an interior costume, well adapted for a studio reception, at which one expects to meet with costumes not strictly in harmony with prevailing modes. This gown may be made up in a plain and figured stuff or in two shades of the same material. The dress proper is made up with a crossed bodice, while the over part in princess form has broad revers faced with the dress material. The overdress is garnitured its full length with silk grelots.

My attention was lately attracted by a charming indoor toilet in two shades of gray woolen stuff. It was made princess style on a foundation of a lighter gray, which served as plastron and tablier. There was a yoke of embroidery which was lined with silk of the color of the stuff, and three bands of embroidery on the darker material, one on the basque, one on the bottom of the skirt and one midway.

STUDIO COSTUME.

Cloth gowns have their plainness relieved by a vest of fancy pattern. These vests, or more properly speaking waistcoats, for they have apels, pockets and backs of lining for all the world like the masculine garment, are particularly stylish, provided the fit be faultless, and the woman of fashion now has a number of these fancy vests so that she may make a change to suit her particular cast of thought or humor—a lively pattern when feeling in good spirits, a dull one when otherwise. Each tailor-made is supposed to have several vests of different patterns to go with it. The princess form seems to be quite popular, but the front is invariably jacket form, falling over a tight skirt. You will be quite safe in order n: the jacket with loose sides, provided the skirt be tight and the vest glove-fitting, otherwise not.

There is a so a marked taste for corselet bodices for evening wear, and you may rig up a very pretty evening costume at a small outlay by a full bodice in soft silk of some bright color to be worn with a black skirt and a black corselet. The Tudor sleeves with puffs springing out at the shoulder and elbow are very becoming to long arms.

At this season of the year young people's thoughts turn to all sorts of winter entertainments, from amateur theatricals to skirt and flower dances. Last season there were some very pretty exhibitions of flower costumes at private and semi-public entertainments. Tulips, chrysanthemums, roses, hollyhocks, sunflowers, and hosts of others were successfully simulated in silk or satin, and in some cases the imitations were quite effective. I have over made use of in the costumes represented in my last illustration is the carnation, which made up a very brilliant cost me, the leaves going to form the skirt and the green calyxes hanging gracefully from the waist. Of course a cluster of the natural flower must appear in the corsage. With a little attention to artistic fitness, these flower costumes may be used with admirable effect to heighten the particular style of beauty of each young person taking part in the dancing or posturing.

DESIGNS FOR FLOWER COSTUMES.

There is no doubt that jet garniture of all kinds will be much used on winter dresses, but the huge cabochons have been somewhat overdone and become rather vulgarized, so that in their stead you will see tiny beads and nailheads finely cut in facets. Jet spangles, too, fall closely one over the other in unbroken lines forming large branching patterns, are genuine novelties. Another novelty is the use of white cloth for trimming purposes, particularly for making vests, revers, cuffs and yokes. It is cut in bands, pinked out and laid under a fold of the material round the bottom of skirts, and you often see an underbasque of white cloth, both under and upper being cut in tabs.

AN excellent lotion for imparting a rosy glow to the cheeks by calling the blood to the surface consists of tincture of benzoin, 1 tablespoonful; rose water, 3 ounces. Apply to the cheeks daily.

A HARMLESS lotion for removing freckles is as follows: Lemon juice, 1 ounce; powered boxax, ½ drachm; sugar, ¼ drachm.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Christ's Prayer for His Disciples.

The lesson for Sunday, Nov. 15, may be found in John 17: 1-19.

INTRODUCTORY.

Christ is about to leave the world. Behind him are disciples who have depended upon him. Will he leave them, uncared for? Listen to this shepherd prayer, itself a crook to guide and a rod to defend. "Keep" is its plea, and as the Master kept his disciples—all who were his—while here so shall his words avail to keep now that he is absent from the eye of sense. Only mind the way, "sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth."

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

These words. He had just given them a promise of peace and good cheer.——Spake. Of ordinary converse, intimate, friendly intercourse.——Lifted up. Or, having lifted up, he said.——Glorify. Meaning to manifest, i. e., gloriously.

Power. Or, authority, exousia.——All flesh. More than Jew.——Give. Power to give was a new thing in the world.

Only true God. The only does not modify "true" but "God," as if, God, only and true.——Whom thou hast sent. The Greek form is, whom thou hast sent, Jesus Christ.

I have glorified. Aorist, I glorified.——Finished. To bring to completion.——Gavest. Better, hast given.

O Father. Or, thou Father, tender and intimate, yet reverent.——I had. Or was having (imperfect tense).

Manifested, i. e., made plain, brought to their senses.——Gavest me. Better, hast given.

Of thee. Greek para, from thee or with thee.

For I have given. Placed last in the Greek. The word which thou hast given me I have given unto them.——Gavest. Better, hast given.——Have received. The word have should be omitted in all these cases; thus, received, knew, and believed. See Variations.

Pray. Or ask. Not the most frequent or explicit word for prayer. In classic Greek it means to ask a question.——For the world. Or make request concerning the world.

All mine. The expressive Greek reverses this, mine, all.

I kept. More expressive, was keeping, or was accustomed to keep (imperfect tense).——In thy name. Same phrase translated through thy name, in v. 11 above.——I have kept. Not the same word previously used. Here it means to guard or sentinel. A stronger word.——Son of perdition. Or perishing. A kind of play upon words, none of them is perished, but the son of perishing.

No more. Or, no longer.——To thee. The preposition of nearness, pros.——Whom thou hast given me. The more literal Greek would seem to connect this clause with the word "name." Thy name, which thou hast given me.——Are. Better, omitted.

My joy. The possessive pronoun here is a strong word. Christ's own joy.——Fulfilled. Or made full, filled up.

Hath hated. Omit the word "hath." (Aorist.)——Of the world. Or, from the world. As source and center.

Out of the world. Or from the world.——From the evil. Balancing the phrase, out of (from) the world.

Sanctify. Our word consecrate, would more nearly represent the meaning.——Through thy truth. Or, in thy truth.

Hast sent. Better, didst send. (Aorist.) Have I also sent? Better, Did I also send? (Aorist.)

They are not of the world. Repeated for emphasis.

They also. A strong expression; they also themselves.——Through the truth. Or, in truth, i. e., truly sanctified.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

These words spake Jesus and lifted up his eyes to heaven. What words? All his words. The words of Jesus have this pledge for their fulfillment, as they have token of sincerity, in that Jesus proved them by prayer. He had just been saying, particularly, "Be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." Then that look heavenward. Father, thou knowest, and thou willest! Surely it shall be done. So many words are spoken for earth's ears only. Here were words in the hearing of heaven; but for our helping, "Be of good cheer!"

Thou hast given him power over all flesh. And now shall all flesh tremble? It might well do so, before his majesty, and in the knowledge of one's own in desert. Cæsar had power, but it was power to subdue. Nero had power, but it was power to slay. Christ has power. What power? Power to save. "That he should give eternal life." O, poor child, have you been fearing him all this time as if he were a tyrant to overwhelm, or even a judge to punish? Judge he may be, but not now. To-day his name is Savior. "Thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins." Go to him.

And this is life eternal. I used to think it was up there in heaven. I should begin to live the life eternal when the days of earth were ended. Not so. "This is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." If ever I am to have eternal life I must have it now. Now or never. If eternal life is anywhere to be realized and displayed it is to be here on earth. Here is the place where Jesus is "sent," and here we may know him and through him the Father. God forgive us that we have so slighted and scorned the life that now is.

I have finished the work. Take heart, then, my soul; mine is a finished salvation. I need have no fear lest the issue will go wrong or the work in any wise fail. It cannot fail; indeed, it is already accomplished. "I have finished the work." Trust Christ's completed work. That which I do is but God's work in me. His work for me, done; his work in me, doing. Yea, rather, also done, and I but to work it out. It is sweet to believe it so, and to believe that as we follow the leadings of the Spirit we may also at the last say of our lesser tasks, "I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do."

I pray for them. That prayer is voicing itself still, is still being fulfilled. The work is finished but not the prayer. The blessed petition of Christ goes on and on in its urgency and persuasion, "till all the ransomed hosts of God are saved to sin no more." We speak of importunate prayer; this is the eternally importunate prayer. Thank God for it. Always does it plead for us. Are you too weak to pray? Lift up your tired heart toward God. This prayer speaks for you. Alas, that any mortal should ever wait for book or priest, when the prayer of Christ itself could attend. Be but in the spirit and service of Christ, and Christ's prayer is also yours, and its answer.

Next Lesson:—"Christ Betrayed." John 10: 1-13.

THE N. Y. Park place investigation ends like all the rest. Nobody can be found who is to blame. It should be remembered, however, that until it becomes possible to discover who is to blame in such cases, disasters are sure to occur.

After Her Bones.

Up in a little Pennsylvania town perched on the top of the Alleghanies lives a patriarchal negro, known as "Old Booey." On the first day of the week he leads a small flock of his fellow-countrymen in their devotional exercises, expounding to them the Law, with many commentaries strictly his own. The other six days he devotes to gathering bones from far and near, which, after a sufficient quantity has been accumulated, he conveys to a fertilizer factory in a neighboring city, where such wares find a ready market.

So great has been his diligence in this good work that the neighborhood long since became thoroughly picked of its bones, and all sources of possible supply are now watched most narrowly.

It happened that a farmer of the locality, being of a thrifty turn, had himself been saving such bones as came in his way from time to time, thinking that when he had secured a sizable load he would carry them to the factory. But he had at last abandoned the project, and, chancing recently to meet the old professional, he said, "Mr. Booey, there is a small pile of bones back of my barn which you can have, if you want them."

"Thank ye, sah, thank ye, sah; I'se mighty glad to get them."

He proved his sincerity by repairing almost immediately to the farmer's house. The farmer had not yet returned, and his wife, a particularly thin and rather acrimonious woman, came to the door.

"Goo' mawnin', ma'am," said Mr. Booey, with great courtesy.

"Well, what do you want?" she replied, a little sharply, for she was a woman who believed in wasting neither manners nor time upon those she thought beneath her.

"I's come fuh yoh bones."

"My what?"

"Yoh bones."

"How dare you talk to me that way?" she exclaimed, greatly incensed, for her extreme thinness was a very sensitive point with her. "You shall answer for this when my husband comes home."

"Why, ma'am, yoh husban' tole me to come aftah them. He said he got tiahd seein' 'em round, and he be glad if I cart 'em off fur fertilizing."

She stood speechless for a moment with amazement and rage.

"My husband sent you?"

"Yas, ma'am."

"Oh, wait till I see that man!" she exclaimed, for she had given that meek and uncomplaining person a sound rating just before he left home that morning, especially charging him with excessive fatness and laziness, and she firmly believed he had taken this way to get his revenge.

"Yas, ma'am," continued the venerable bone collector, greatly nonplused at this unexpected reception, but still intent upon accomplishing his errand; "he say dey ain't many, and dey pooty old, and he reckon dey pooty dry; but if I put 'em 'long with de old hoss down by de crick, he reckon I git a load."

Most opportunely the farmer at that moment drove into the yard, and, seeing his visitor, called out, "You'll find those bones down under the big apple-tree the other side of the wall."

It was a week before the farmer's wife recovered her cheerfulness.

Watermarks on Paper.

The first watermark on record was the coat of arms of a town. The early papermakers were not slow to adopt this idea in impressing upon their sheets the device of the place where their mill was situated. For instance, the coat of arms of the village of Rives, a dolphin, is a common mark on old papers. This mark is still in use to-day. The first use of the watermark was then as a signature, or emblem, to point out the place of manufacture and to recommend the material. For all that, certain of these emblems were used by different makers, and even in different countries, with slight variations, "brisures," as they are called in heraldry, which were evidently not accidental, but intentional.

The letter "P" used by numberless makers, is a good watermark to take as an example, since we find that not only is there an endless variety of forms of the letter in the product of digerent mills, but that the same maker modified the "brisures" of the letter on different qualities of his paper. Another use of the watermark is more evident still. The names of the principal sizes of "papier verge" have been handed down to us, and the whole of these have suggested watermarks. Rising from the smallest sheet to the largest, they are as follows: Bell, pot, ecu (a 3-franc piece), crown, shell, grape, jesus, great eagle and great world. The size "jesus" was indicated by the letter "j," the rest by their emblems. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the members of each trade guild were compelled to mark their merchandise with the seal of their guild.—Paper Record.

He Was Theatrical.

A little incident that shows how the theatrical predominated in Boulanger's nature is related of the "brav' General's" conduct at the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. While the great procession was passing the reviewing stand, where Boulanger stood among the guests of honor, he stepped hastily down, and, rushing up to a soldier who stood at one of the ancient cannon, seized the lanyard from his hand and fired ten guns of the salute. Then he turned about and said in French: "A son of France behind an American gun—may the symbol never be broken, and may a Frenchman never fire heavier ammunition at the Republic of the United States!" Those who understood the remark set up a cheer that developed into a prolonged shout when the crowd was made to understand the meaning of the words.

THE majority of women look happy and content, however much distress they may be in, but the average man will show his ill humor all day if his breakfast was not satisfactory. It is a pity that the world is not as polite as women.

NEWSPAPER proof-readers must be careful not to let Jay Gould's fainting fits appear in print as feinting fits.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

To Liberty Through a Tunnel—A Bride of a Week Made a Widow—Stabbing Affray at Alpena—"Little Jakey" Must Pay $40,000.

Isaac Marston Dead.

EX-JUDGE ISAAC MARSTON died at his home at Riverside, near Bay City, of heart failure. Two weeks ago a consultation of physicians was held, and it was decided that his life could not extend beyond a few days, and was liable to be terminated at any moment. He was informed of his condition, and at once proceeded to arrange his earthly affairs. This was soon accomplished and for more than a week he calmly awaited the end. His medical attendants resorted to stimulants to prolong his life, and at times there was noted a temporary improvement in his condition. However, he informed them that he had no further desire to defer by a few hours that which was inevitable, and said he should take no more stimulants. His failure thereafter was rapid, and he passed peacefully away.

ISAAC MARSTON.

Isaac Marston was born Jan. 3, 1839, at Poyntzvars, County Armagh, Ireland. In 1850 he emigrated to the United States, came to Michigan and became a "hired man" on a farm at Southfield, Oakland County, at $9 per month. His leisure hours were spent in reading and studying, and in 1859 he entered the University, being then the possessor of $30. Judge Cooley was then the resident professor in the law school, and he provided work for the young student whereby his expenses were defrayed. He graduated in 1861, and it is safe to say that few men ever went through college with less money or harder work. In 1873 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in 1874, upon the resignation of Attorney General Ball, Gov. Bagley appointed him to fill the vacancy. In 1878 he was elected to the supreme bench to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Judge Christiancy to the United States Senate. Upon the bench his opinions were always clear and forcible, and he was diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duties. Upon leaving the bench he located in Detroit and resumed the practice of law.

A SUPREME COURT opinion handed down cost Little Jake Seligman, of Saginaw, $40,000, it requiring that sum to fulfill a contract on which Marcus T. Ripley, of Sault Ste. Marie, sued.

BENJ. ALLISON, of Goodland, Lapeer County, 70 years old and said to be a crank, is under arrest, charged with attempting to poison a neighbor's cattle with paris green.

AT Marine City John Biskner was probably fatally injured while at work in a salt block. Several barrels of salt caved in on him from a large bin, inflicting internal injuries. He was married a week ago.

THREE boys became involved in a fight at Alpena, and Will Cuthro, aged 16, was cleaning the other two out when John Mooney stabbed him with a knife, destroying the sight of one eye and inflicting other painful injuries.

THE splendid fall weather is a boom for the ginseng root industry. A herd of Isabella County Indians are pulling Gladwin County just now. The squaws attend to the drying and the business is done up systematically, netting about $3 a pound.

JOHN DUNAVAN, from Ogemaw County, ten years for larceny; Walter Briquelet, Menominee, eight years for assault; Charles Keehn, from Muskegon, fifteen years for assault with intent to do injury less than murder, escaped from the Michigan State Prison by means of a tunnel thirty feet long and nineteen inches in diameter, running from the iron shop between two large piles of iron to a point just outside the north wall.

THERE was a $50,000 fire at Carsonville. The village is in ruins. The stores of Graham, Deveraux & Co., with a loss of $15,000; of A. Graham, with a loss of $1,000; the Bank of Carsonville, with a loss of $10,000; the Central Hotel, with a loss of $5,000; and several other buildings, were destroyed. The stock of McPherson & McGregor was damaged $1,500 worth. McCaren & Co.'s loss on stock is $500. H. W. Smith's drug store shows a $300 loss on stock caused by water, and the Carsonville Drug Company of $200. Reed & Harvey lose heavily. The Carson Hotel is badly damaged. The total insurance is $12,000. The fire [illegible]

IT is believed that the wreck of the long-lost Pewabic, which sank off Thunder Bay years ago, with $20,000 in gold and a big load of copper aboard, has at last been located. Its discovery was attended, however, by a sad fatality, through which a Wisconsin woman is rendered a widow and her children orphaned. A calculation having been made as to the whereabouts of the sunken steamer, a descent was made by a diver named Pelky for the first time. On coming up after remaining below for some time, he reported that he had found the wreck of some vessel. It was 126 feet to the bottom of the lake at that point, and work in that depth being extra hazardous, he carefully made preparations for a long stay below to investigate the character of the vessel he had discovered, and ascertain whether it really was the Pewabic. He again went down, and his movements were followed for some time after he had disappeared below, but when he had been down about three hours the signals ceased. The workmen attempted to haul him up, and at last succeeded, after some difficulty, but it was too late. He gasped but a few times after his diving suit was removed, and then died. He was a married man, his family residing in West Superior, and his remains have been sent home. Those engaged in the project are confident that it is the Pewabic on which the unfortunate diver stumbled on the lake bottom, and will continue the search with greater zeal.

GEORGE HARRISON was arrested at Jackson and taken to Chelsea, charged with forging checks to the amount of $36. He knew what was coming, for just before his arrest he visited the prison, inspecting with great interest its appointments and various features for the comfort of guests.

THE whereabouts of C. L. Petherick, the Lansing defaulter, were betrayed by his little 8-year old daughter, whom he took to Iowa with him and placed in a convent. He is said to have married Etta Steckhert, a former Saginaw waiter-girl, and can be tried for bigamy as well as embezzlement.

AT Iron Mountain the sanitary convention was attended by the members of the State Board of Health and a large number of leading citizens. During the past few months typhoid fever has prevailed to an alarming extent in that city, and it was considered necessary to call the State Board to the assistance of the local health officers in order to convince the people of the importance of care to be exercised in the disposal of excreta and waste, and in the use of water for potable purposes.

IT is only a young and pretty girl who can make the story of her woes interesting, and she is usually the only person in the world who hasn't any.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, - - MICHIGAN.

THE curtain has the drop on the play.

NIAGARA FALLS, but the hotel prices there never do.

NOT to be outdone by Napoleon Bonaparte, the American hog has crossed the Alps.

A NEW hotel is building at Mackinaw for the use of hay-fever sufferers alone. Its financial prospects are not to be sneezed at.

THE annual coffee crop of the world is 11,000,000,000 pounds, of which 10,999,567,894 pounds or thereabouts is spoiled in the making.

WHY doesn't Rainmaker Melbourne trade a pair of old boots for a few thousand acres of desert and make himself a millionaire in one season?

PRINCE HENRY of Orleans has become a journalist, but if he can be persuaded to throw up his job as a prince he may become a newspaper man.

BUFFALO BILL is soon to bring his "Wild West" show back to this country for new features. He might obtain some of his wildest Western features from Omaha, Neb.

THE New York ball-players accused of throwing games to Boston have testified that everything was straight and honorable in their conduct. What more does anybody want?

RECENT festivities at Chicago served at least one good purpose in demonstrating that the man-of-war Michigan could fire her guns twenty-one consecutive times and still float.

A NEW YORK couple were married the other day without knowing it. A less extraordinary phenomenon is for a couple to be unmarried in South Dakota while only one of them knows of it.

THERE is a plant in Asia the seeds of which when swallowed make the eater laugh merrily until their effect is exhausted. It would be an excellent accessory to a modern "comic" opera.

THERE is nothing remarkable or incredible in the story that a large number of diamonds were smuggled in the beak of a pelican. Lots of gems can be put in a bill. Ask any jeweler if this is not so.

AS THE years come and go the memory and character of Henry Ward Beecher will grow upon the people. On a recent Sunday a beautiful memorial church was dedicated to his memory in Brooklyn.

A CONCERT was given in New York a few evenings ago to raise funds for the Grant monument. New York men of wealth seem to be willing to do almost anything to raise the money excepting to put their hands in their pockets man-fashion.

OMAHA is agitating the subject of issuing bonds to buy parks. It is perfectly safe. Twenty years from now she can sell strips for town lots along the borders of her parks and pay off every bond. No city ever lost money by buying parks, unless the city itself went dead.

THERE may be no romance left in these matter-of-fact days, but the brigands of Greece and Turkey are doing their best to provide it. Athanastas, the Greek brigand, is as romantic a figure as ever figured in melodrama or sang his melodious course of villainy through an opera.

THE last scheme for the erection of a monster tower at the World's Fair has given up the ghost, and there should be no mourners. It would have been but a servile imitation at best, and as for its value, the cloud of smoke that overhangs Chicago, would have made it practically useless as a point of observation.

THAT was an earthquake of rare discrimination that made itself felt in California. "Drug store fixtures," we are told in a dispatch from Napa, "suffered greatly. Bottles were thrown from the shelves to the floor and other damage was done." A few more efforts in the same direction will materially raise the earthquake in public estimation and conduce to the general health.

A BOSTON man who has just failed in business, with liabilities of $200,000, evidently wants to give his creditors a chance, though it is a small one. He offers to settle with them for a mill on the dollar, which he declares is as much as his assets can pay. The Boston papers believe that this is the smallest offer ever made in the case of a failure, and they are probably right.

IN a sensation serial of alleged Texas life in Harper's Weekly, the characters who talk dialect are made to say, "to hum." No one in Texas would know what that means unless it were explained as "at home." The rest of the dialect is on a par with the sample, but the sample is enough to show that the story was envolved by some brilliant Cape Coddler, who in all probability was never in Texas in his life.

A ST. LOUIS paper, through the suggestions of volunteer correspondents, offered Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland a list of names from which to choose the name of their first born. One hundred and five names were suggested, and not one hit upon Ruth. "Frances Folsom" had 321 adherents, and "Frances" 207. "Rose Frances" was next with 175. After all, the world can't help a man name his own baby.

IN nearly every case where the funds held in a fiduciary capacity have disappeared the method of easy plunder has been due to two causes: First, the absence of supervision, leaving bank officers without external check when exposed to the temptation of cupidity or dishonesty; and, second, the disposition of the officials to use the funds intrusted to their charge in speculative enterprises generally akin to pure gambling. Back of all this, of course, is the prevalent social theory that it is the duty of every man to get rich without much regard to the means by which he does so.

THE Oshkosh Northwestern bewails to the extent of three-fourths of a column the fatality of the name of Oshkosh, the withering, blighting influence of that name, and the disadvantage under which the unfortunate city bearing it labors in the race with other places more happily christened. Yet it suggests no way out of the trouble. It utters its little wail and then bows with humility to the dispensation and ventures the hope that "Oshkosh will continue to be as prosperous and happy with its present name as if it had some other." This is more touching than the lamentation that precedes it and calls for the earnest sympathy of Kalamazoo.

THERE must be something a little irregular in public sentiment in Omaha. The World-Herald speaking of the attendance at an exposition in that city, says: "Round about the gallows where Ed Neil looked last on earth the children played last night, and in the shadow which fell from it cast by the electric lights, men and women gathered to look on. Even the steps up to the platform were traversed by hundreds of feet, as those more curious or more desirous of being seen than the others, went aloft to look down. There's no denying it, the gallows was the strong card. The World-Herald says nothing of its being unusual in American cities to keep a gibbet standing in the vicinity of an exposition.

THE earthquake across the central portion of the Mississippi Valley from Memphis to Keokuk, extending on the east to Louisville and west for a shorter distance from the river, recalls the great earthquake which had its center at New Madrid early in this century, and which was one of the most severe known in this country. All great river valleys have their shocks and slips, generally in a line parallel with their course—this one ran north and south—and which are ordinarily attributed to the changes due to erosion and the deposit of alluvium which change the balance of the earth's crust. It is interesting to note that in the present instance the shock was in general confined to the territory on each side of the Mississippi and its tributaries under 500 feet of elevation. The places reported as feeling the shock are nearly all below this elevation, and the 500-foot contour line runs back farther on the left than on the right bank of the Mississippi at this point, which may account for the wider eastward extent of the shock.

THE Kansas City Journal is looking a long way ahead of present conditions, though according to its own statement those conditions seem to be fixed beyond all hope of change in the near future. It says, "Kansas City is beyond a doubt going to be the big wheat market of the West, and all the railroad combinations in the world cannot prevent it." Yet in the next breath it tells its readers that "so long as the present system prevails it will be impossible to determine the value of a bushel of wheat here, and this fact will greatly interfere with trading." And this, though the same article admits that "the joint grain agency of the railroads centering in Kansas City has been in operation for several weeks. It has given rise to no complaint, and proved as satisfactory to both grainmen and railroads as a mere makeshift can." It looks very much as if the article in question was a joint-stock production, written by two individuals who followed the advice given by Denis Kearney to the Californians, "Pool your issues." If not incubated in that way it may have been produced under some such influence as that which controlled the man who once wrote an article about "The Elbows of the Mincio."

Thought It Was a Gun.

A correspondent who has had considerable experience in South Africa narrates an incident which occurred on the Limpopo River, the northern boundary of the Transvaal. One of his drivers was a Hottentot named Cigar, and though the roads were heavy, he had to hurry on, time being an object, not even halting for the usual siesta in the middle of the day. But one day the bullocks stopped suddenly and refused to advance further. The Hottentot's experience told him there was something ahead that frightened the oxen, so, seizing his whip, he went forward to reconnoiter. He was not long in discovering the cause of the trouble, namely, a splendid couple of lions with their cubs, enjoying a mid-day snooze. Without hesitation he measured with his eye the distance, then raising his giant ox-whip, brought it down among them with a succession of cracks that rivaled the report of a gun. Thus abruptly awakened, neither of the parents stopped to learn who had disturbed them, but bounded off into the adjoining jungle, closely followed by their progeny.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Cute Children.

To Malcolm Douglas.

A very bright man made a droll little rhyme;
Boom—boom—boom!
I've wished that he hadn't full many a time;
Boom—boom—boom!
I said, "Now, this book may be hidden away,
This rhyme is so funny I'll learn it to say,
Some child will be wanting a story some day."
Boom—boom—boom!

To learn it was only a brief moment's task,
Boom—tidera-da—boom!
(Now, once to forget it is all that I ask!)
Boom—tidera-da—boom!
Then quickly I tried it on two little boys
Who reveled in games that made plenty of noise,
But this pleased them better than all of their toys—
Boom—tidera-da—boom!

And, hearing me say it, the little boys, too,
Boom—tidera-da—boom!
With very slight practice could say it all through—
Boom—tidera-da—boom!
And over and over, and over once more,
We'd say it while marching and pounding the floor,
Till some wicked people—well, really, they swore—
At our boom—tidera-da—boom-a-diddle-dee—
Boom—tidera-da-boom!

And ever since then I have lost all my peace;
Boom—tidera-da—boom!
For, waking or sleeping, it never will cease;
Boom—tidera-da—boom!
Though the trials of many were grievous to bear
With that fiendish old jingle of "Punch with care,"
Compared with this torment, they're simply nowhere!
Boom—tidera-da—boom-a-diddle-dee—
Boom—tidera-da—boom!

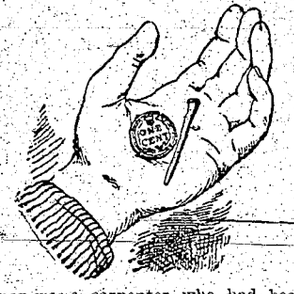
It's worn on my nerves till I'm ready to drop;
Boom—tidera-da—boom!
But, horror of horrors, it never will stop!
Boom—tidera-da—boom!
'Gainst reading or preaching it still holds its own,
And even when into my parlor were shown
Some strangers, my greeting, in solemnest tone,
Was, "Boom—tidera-da—boom-a-diddle-dee—
Boom—tidera-da—boom!"

It would seem the bright man must be worse off still;
Boom—tidera-da—boom!
I should like to inquire if he's really ill;
Boom—tidera-da—boom!
But the mischief has gone to my head like wine,
And, just as I'm going to say something fine,
I can't even get to the end of the line
Without boom—tidera-da—boom—
Boom—tidera-da—boom—
Boom—tidera-da—boom-a-diddle-dee—
Boom—Boom—BOOM!
—St. Nicholas.

The Story of a Proud Penny.

A penny, having traveled around the world a bit, became very proud and conceited. "I belong to the peerless aristocracy of money," it said to itself and to all who would listen. "There is no one who does not bend the knee to my family; we are sought after by the proudest people on earth, and we rule the world."

One day the penny was talking in this strain to an iron nail. The nail and the penny chanced to rest side by side in a workman's pocket. The



man was a carpenter who had been engaged to complete some work upon the balcony of a new house. His wife was busily engaged scrubbing the floors and cleaning the windows of the new house.

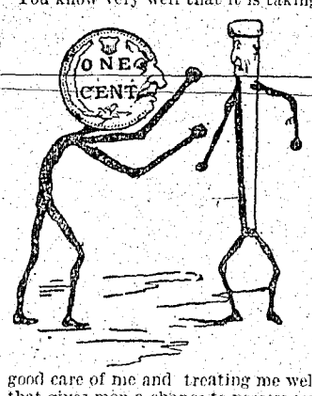
"It must be very dull and humiliating to be a nail," said the penny. "You are obliged to occupy such a menial position in life."

"Oh, I do not know about that," answered the nail. "We nails help to hold homes together, and that is a noble mission I am sure; and whatever our niche in life may be, we realize that we belong to the great iron race—we are proud of the stuff we are made of."

"Oh, as for that, you have little to boast about," sneered the penny. "Think of my family—the proudest and greatest on earth. We could buy yours up and pitch you into the sea if we cared to do so, and the world would go on without you. Men would invent something to take your place. But society could not exist without us."

"But you are a mere nobody in your own family," retorted the nail, becoming angry. "Your gold and silver relations look down upon you—common copper that you are."

"Oh, it is mere spleen which makes you talk like that" replied the penny. "You know very well that it is taking



good care of me and treating me well that gives men a chance to possess my grand relatives. Any one who despises me is never the associate of silver or gold. I am welcomed in every circle, I am petted and sought after wherever I go. Already I have traveled over half the world. My life is full of adventure and excitement. Although now I am housed in an obscure workman's pocket, to-morrow I may be reposing in the purse of a prince. No such future awaits you. You are doomed to an obscure and humdrum existence."

Just then the workman's wife complained that she could not remove the paint stains from off the windows she was attempting to clean.

"Why, let me tell you how to do that," said the workman. "A painter told me only the other day. Take a penny under your thumb and rub it over the paint spots. They will all disappear. It is far better than a knife. Here is a penny—try it."

He took the boastful penny from his pocket and the woman did as directed.

The paint disappeared as if by magic.

"I am so glad to know about this," said the woman. "I will keep this penny with my scrub-brushes and scouring cloths, that I may always be prepared for such an emergency."

And thereafter the proud penny remained with scrub-brushes, while the nail was afterwards used to fasten a United States banner to the mast of a ship.

American Art.

Vice President Frank Millet, of the National Academy, has an article on the "Outlook for Art in America," in the Century, from which we quote: "Within the past few years also there has arisen here a coterie of picture-buyers who make a point of purchasing none but works by American artists, thus stimulating home production, softening the harshness of foreign competition, and gathering together, as is amply proven by occasional exhibitions, most interesting and choice collections of contemporary art which are revelations even to the most hopeful and enthusiastic friends of our artists. In various institutions there have been established funds for the purchase of works of art for permanent public exhibition. The library building of the city of Pittsburg, given to the city by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, has, with equally unparalleled generosity, been endowed by him with a fund the annual income of which—fifty thousand dollars—is to be expended in the purchase of works of art for the permanent collection, and at least ninety per cent. of this sum is, by the terms of the endowment, to be spent for the productions of American artists. The extent of this gift is scarcely to be realized at first sight. What a museum of art will in a few years be built up by this fifty thousand per annum in perpetuo! The income from the fund of the Chantrey bequest in England for the purchase of modern pictures is but twenty thousand dollars a year, and, so far as is known, was, up to the date of Mr. Carnegie's endowment, the largest sum in the hands of any institution for such a purpose. What a stimulus to production this fund in Pittsburg will become and what a power in the hands of the committee to urge our artists to turn from the tentative to the genuine accomplishment! The prospect is as encouraging as it is novel, and as bewildering in its possibilities as it is encouraging, for the Carnegie fund is doubtless the precursor of other similar endowments in different cities, and almost before we are aware of it we shall find this new factor one of the most important ones in our artistic development."

How to Prevent Rust on Iron and Steel.

1. In the German army oil of gutta percha is used for this purpose. It is applied with a flannel rag and will stand for years. To take off this preservative apply more of the oil, let it remain on the article for from twelve to twenty-four hours, when both the old and new applications can be wiped off.

2. A solution of gutta percha in benzine (consistency of cream) is a simple preservative against rust on metal. It can be easily applied with a brush and as easily removed by the application of benzine.

3. Dissolve thirty grains of camphor with a pound of fat, take off the froth and add graphite, until it has attained the color of iron. Wipe off tools, etc., and then apply the mixture and wipe off after twenty-four hours with a soft cloth. This will keep tools or polished iron or steel free from rust for many months.

4. To preserve polished iron surfaces from rust, melt together seven parts fat (tallow) and one part resin, stirring the same until it cools. Apply in a half liquid state; if too stiff, thin with benzine or petroleum. It preserves the polish and can easily be removed.

5. To make a permanent preservative for iron and steel, it is best to use nothing but linseed oil, thickened with a pigment related to the metal itself, and native oxide or a roasted oxide of iron is the best for the purpose. Boiled linseed oil will form a skin, through which no oxidation can take place.

6. Slack a piece of fresh lime in a covered vessel with only water enough to make it crumble. While the lime is yet hot, mix it with enough tallow to make a soft dough and apply this mixture to polished surfaces. As it does not dry to any extent or become hard, it is easily removed.

7. Olmstead varnish or preparation has been in use for many years, and has proved itself perfect, especially for planed and ground surfaces and on Russian iron, which are very sensative to rust. It is made by melting first sixty grains resin, and then one pound of fresh tallow or other grease, when both are to be united. Must be applied while still warm and the surface must be perfectly clean before application. This can also be removed without much trouble.—Industrial World.

Best Color for War Ships.

The question as to the color which best defies detection on land or sea has always been a matter of dispute. The French naval authorities have made a new departure. All the vessels are painted a dull sulphurous gray, exactly the color of cannon smoke as it issues from the gun. The contention is that this color has the advantage of being indistinguishable in fogs, sea mists, and darkness. It is more baffling to the search, light than any other tint. The French, at any rate, have the only navy in the world as yet that has departed from white and black.—The Engineer, New York City.

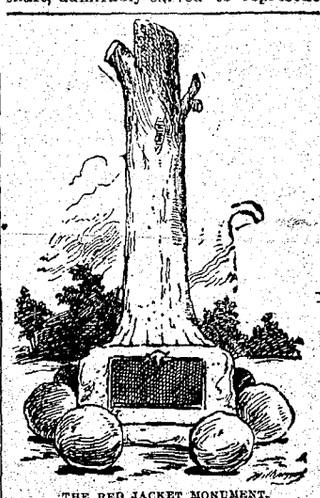
Telephonic Risks.

Danzig officials have discovered that bacillary infections can be communicated by the "membranes" of telephones.

THE RED JACKET MONUMENT.

Appearance of the Shaft Erected to the Memory of the Great Chief.

The monument stands on the west shore of Cayuga Lake, Seneca County, New York. A block of granite seven feet in diameter by four feet in height forms the base from which rises the shaft, admirably carved to represent



THE RED JACKET MONUMENT.

the trunk of an oak tree. It is fourteen feet in height, with a diameter of three feet at the base and two feet at the top. Clustering about the base are six small bowlders (two feet to two and one-half feet in diameter) representing, and bearing the names of, the Six Nations of Iroquois. Four bronze tablets are placed upon the base. The one on the east face bears the following inscription:

RED JACKET.
SA-GO-YA-WAT-HA.
He Keeps Them Awake.
The Orator of the Six Nations of Iroquois.
A Chief of the Wolf Clan of the Senecas.

Born near this Spot 1750.	Died at Buffalo, N. Y. 1830.

Above the inscription appears, in relief, the head of a wolf, and on the lower portion of the tablet a pipe and tomahawk, the latter being a copy of the one presented to Red Jacket by Washington, which is now the property of the Buffalo Historical Society. The tablets on the north and south faces are enlarged copies of the obverse and reverse of the Red Jacket medal presented to the chief by Washington in 1792, and worn by him upon all state occasions.

The Dog and the Churn.

"Churn-dog" stories are always in order. A city man who used to live on a farm, as so many city men did when they were boys, sends us this:

"At home on the farm we had a number of cows, so many that churning was too heavy a task for even the men folks, so Mr. L. rigged up a dog churn, an inclined wheel, a sort of canine treadmill. It became the duty of Ponto, a large white mastiff, to tread that monotonous cycle, and notwithstanding the toothsome bit of meat that was fastened on a lath within four inches of his nose, he was not at all proud of his position and responsibility. He made several attempts to shirk his task, and twice succeeded. He got to know when churning day came around as well as any one in the house.

"On the morning of that day he would loiter about the kitchen door until he was fed, and as soon as he heard the note of preparation—the bringing of the cream jugs, preparing the churn, etc.—he would put for the woods and would not be seen again until night. The day of churning was changed, and next morning a more crestfallen and astonished dog never was seen when he was collared and harnessed to the beam which set the dash in motion; he looked positively foolish. He did his work, but with lowered head, and evidently in cogitation.

"On another occasion he tried another dodge. When they were about to put him on the wheel he ran up to his mistress, holding up one paw, affecting to be lame. She thought much of the dog, and was inclined to let him off that day. The next instant he was seen charging over a high fence after a neighbor's cat. 'Well,' said the old lady, 'if he can go after a cat like that he is able to churn.' And he did, and never tried to shirk his work again."—Forest and Stream.

A New Use for Waste Glass.

A new use has been found for waste glass by a firm in Paris, says the American Manufacturer. Any fragments of broken glass of various colors are mixed together, after having been broken to a suitable size; they are then placed in molds lined with silica, talc, or some other resisting material, and fired. A coherent mass is produced which can be dressed and cut into blocks, which are, of course, irregularly colored. Such blocks may be used as artificial marble. The blocks are usually rough on one side, owing perhaps to incomplete fusion; this gives a surface which is admirably adapted for causing them, especially if they are slab-like in form, to adhere to walls with the addition of a little mortar. Fine decorative effects can thus be produced. Designs in relief can be obtained by pressure while the block or slab is still plastic. If a suitable mold be prepared with movable partitions, then pieces of glass can be arranged in such a way that, upon firing, a very effective "stained glass" window is produced, the necessity of using "leading," as in the ordinary way, being thus obviated. This idea will enable many manufacturers, who have heaps of "waste" glass lying about useless, to turn them with very little expenditure to profitable account.

Good, If True.

A Frenchman has succeeded in making commercially pure chloroform. Heretofore this has been considered impossible. As the impurities in chloroform are generally the cause of fatal effects, the Frenchman's achievement is regarded as very important.

New Compound.

A German scientist has discovered a curious gaseous compound, made up of oxygen and hydrogen. It dissolves metals, and with silver and mercury it forms powerful explosives.

An Important Posthumous Statement.

The Century prints a new portrait of Lowell, a review of his works by Prof. Woodberry, the poet, and a letter from Lowell written in 1876, in which he explains privately his motive in writing his historical patriotic poems of "The World's Fair, 1876," and "Tempora Mutantur." We quote the following from Mr. Lowell's letter: "I had just come home from a two years' stay in Europe, so it was discovered that I had been corrupted by association with foreign aristocracies! I need not say to you that the society I frequented in Europe was what it is at home, that of my wife, my studies, and the best nature and art within my reach. But I confess that I was embittered by my experience. Wherever I went I was put on the defensive. Whatever extracts I saw from American papers told of some new fraud or defalcation, public or private. It was sixteen years since my last visit abroad, and I found a very striking change in the feeling toward America and Americans. An Englishman was everywhere treated with a certain deference; Americans were at best tolerated. The example of America was everywhere urged in France as an argument against republican forms of government. It was fruitless to say that the people were still sound when the Body Politic which draws its life from them showed such blotches and sores. I came home, and, instead of wrath at such abominations, I found banter. I was profoundly shocked, for I had received my earliest impressions in a community the most virtuous, I believe, that ever existed. * * * In the Commonwealth that built the first free school and the first college, I heard culture openly derided. I suppose I like to be liked as well as other men. Certainly I would rather be left to my studies than meddle with politics. But I had attained to some consideration, and my duty was plain. I wrote what I did in the plainest way that he who ran might read, and that I hit the mark I aimed at is proved by the attacks against which you so generously defend me. These fellows have no notion what love of country means. It is in my very blood and bones. If I am not an American, who ever was?"

A Touching Letter by Mazzini.

The following eloquent and touching letter of condolence by Mazzini is published for the first time in the Century. It is written to the mother of a deceased friend of the great Italian:

"Like the Macedonian legion, when one was falling, draw nearer all you that remain; love each other more dearly; see, help, advise one another more than ever; commune with her who has loved and loves you all by communing more intimately with one another, and remember, for God's sake, that there is no such thing as death for all that is best in us; that what people call death is only a transformation and step onward in life. Love is a vouchsafer for immortality. We would not scatter a single flower on a tomb if there was not an instinct in the soul teaching us that our love pleases the cherished one who is buried beneath, and depend upon me there is more truth discovered by these flashes of the virgin soul than by all the dim, painfully elaborated lanterns of analysis and reasoning knowledge.

"And this fate of mine, which I would give all my actual life gladly for feeling able to infuse into you all, and my grieving with you all over our loss, and my loving you all more dearly than before—that is all the consolation I can give to you, dearest friend. I wish I could be with you during these days, and it makes me feel bitterly the bondage of my condition. Still, I live, think, feel with you the best part of the day; and I dreamed of you all during the few hours of sleep I had last night. My dear, dear friend, how I should wish to be able to take on my own poor, doomed life all your sorrows, and to yield to your own all the smiles that your affections have been yielding to it."

Woodpecker's Justice.

"A year ago last spring," said a correspondent, "a pair of red-headed woodpeckers determined to peck a hole in the boarding under the eaves of a house, as woodpeckers often do. The owner of the house, not liking such mutilation, after repeated efforts succeeded in driving them away, and they went to work at once and dug a hole in the nearest tree.

"When the birds' home was finished and housekeeping had begun, the farmer's boys captured the female as she sat in the nest, and kept her in a cage, hoping in that way to catch the male also, which had flown away when his mate was seized.

"Two days later he returned with another wife. The boys relented at the sight. They gave Mrs. Woodpecker number one her liberty, and awaited results.

"To their surprise the male woodpecker, after a relentless pursuit of about six hours, killed her. Then he destroyed the one egg which she had laid, and continued housekeeping with wife number two, as if nothing had happened."

The tragical story leads our correspondent to ask several questions: Have birds a language, by means of which they communicate one with another? If so, did the woodpecker give his wife time to explain her absence before rendering judgment and proceeding to execution?

Was not Mrs. Woodpecker at a great disadvantage for want of a vocabulary with which to describe the unheard of experience of captivity?

Is it possible that she was punished for criminal carelessness in permitting herself to be captured?—Youth's Companion.

Manufactured Eggs.

The contribution which the hen makes to breakfast possibilities would seem hard to imitate, yet it is freely stated in English journals that the industry of manufacturing eggs has attained large dimensions in that country, and further that the manufactured article is for the most purposes as good as the genuine.

Devouring Love.

The Shan Chinese, a people living between Burmah and China, show their love for their parents by killing them and eating them to save them from the misery of old age.

IT DOES NOT SMOKE.

Samples of the Improved Powder Brought from Europe.

Some months ago the War Department sent a special agent abroad to get samples of the different smokeless powders used by the European powers. While the idea was good, says the New York World, the task was hopeless from the start. The war departments of France, England and Germany make their smokeless powder and no outsider can enter their factories, much less get samples of their powders. The process of manufacture is considered a state secret. Even active officers of the countries named have to apply for special permission to visit a powder mill belonging to their government.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the United States agent found it impossible to get samples of the smokeless powder used

GERMAN WALSRODE SMOKELESS POWDER.

in the armies of France, England and Germany. All he could do was to buy samples from private powder mills.

This he did, and he brought back samples of the English Maxim and Houghton, the French B. N., the German Noble and Walsrode and the Belgium Werdenen. All these have been tested by nearly every European Government and found not satisfactory, in spite of the improvements made upon them. Each company assured the agent that its powder was the best and that it would like to supply the United States Government with as much smokeless powder as the whole army could puff away.

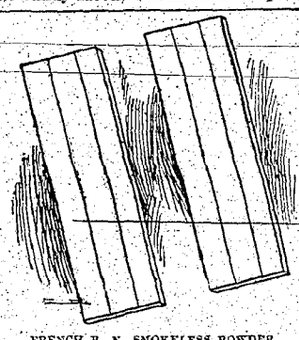
Captain Blunt, of Springfield, at the head of the board of army officers for testing the new magazine rifle to be introduced into our army, was assigned to thoroughly test these powders.

According to Captain Blunt's report all the smokeless powders brought from Europe, as well as the one manufactured by the United States navy, is valueless for use in small firearms such as infantry rifles.

The force of smokeless powder is much greater than than that of ordinary gunpowder, because of the high explosive character of the substances used. Its combustion is so rapid that one grain more than the normal charge of a cartridge will cause an increase of 15,000 pounds pressure to the square inch in the breech of a gun. Unfortunately the most skillful hand cannot measure a powder charge to the nicety of a grain, more or less.

The increased pressure causes an increased velocity of the missile, and as by far the largest number of cartridges will be a trifle irregular in weight, the produced pressure and the actual velocity of each bullet will differ. With such material marksmanship would become a farce, and an infantry body forced to use it might as well throw rifles away and essay to hit the enemy with a baton.

Only a few trials have been made to establish the value of the samples of smokeless powder for large guns. The 8-inch breech-loading steel rifle, the smallest of the American big guns at Sandy Hook, was fired a couple of



FRENCH B. N. SMOKELESS POWDER.

times with the German Walsrode. The results, in a measure, surprised the experimenting officers.

The normal charge of ordinary powder for an 8-inch rifle is 130 pounds. Only forty-five pounds of the German smokeless powder were used, and the low pressure of 30,000 pounds per square inch to the breech of the gun, with extraordinary velocity of over 2,000 feet per second was obtained. Taking into consideration that the full charge of 130 pounds of ordinary powder, with a pressure of at least 35,000 pounds to the square inch would not have given more than 1,750 or 1,800 feet velocity, it would seem that this smokeless powder has some good qualities.

All these foreign powders have been carefully analyzed, but their composition remains a secret. It has been impossible to determine the chemical bases of some of the compound ingredients, and until this is done it will be hard for our powder makers to improve upon these products. The value of smokeless powder in warfare is beyond dispute. The War Department seems to realize this, and the ordnance department does at present, with its limited means, all it can to keep abreast with the progress of modern times. This government should follow the example of foreign powers and establish laboratories, placing them in charge of skilled chemists, who might study the smokeless powder question thoroughly.

The French smokeless powder has the appearance of thin sheets of glue, which are cut in strips two inches long and half an inch wide. The charge is bound together with a string and then put into the gun. The German Walsrode is cut in cubes one-third of an inch square. It is dark black and under the knife acts like soap. A thin piece cut from it is almost transparent. One of the chief components of all smokeless powder is now nitro-cellulose, which seems to have transplanted the straw cellulose.

THE national emblem of Russia just now should be a turkey gobbler.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., *as second-class matter.*

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

There's a lesson in a letter received by Commissioner Raum from Minister Ryan telling him that in the City of Mexico a U. S. $10 bill will buy 13 Mexican silver dollars.

Two members of the Grand Army of the Republic, were shot near Charleston, West Va., while returning from a G. A. R. parade, by democratic assassins.

Another of the good effects of the tariff law is the cultivation of Cuban tobacco in Georgia and Florida. The experiment of raising Cuban tobacco on our soil promises to be entirely successful.

Mr. McGrath, the late president of the Kansas Farmer's Alliance, reports that the membership has been reduced from 140,000 in 1890 to 60,000 in 1891. Such a decline as that betokens a speedy dissolution.—*Ex.*

State board of agriculture decided that Prof. Beal could not be spared from the college to become superintendent of the Michigan forestry exhibit and the commission will be obliged to make another selection.

Now that Secretary Blaine is back in Washington and running his department we hope our Democratic contemporaries will allow us to rest from their charges that he and President Harrison are not working in harmony.—*Cheboygan Tribune.*

An English paper says the results of the reciprocity treaties are already discernible in the United States, and that English companies operating in Brazil are getting their supplies in this country that they may obtain the benefit of the 25 per cent reduction in duties.

No democratic paper has yet published a list of articles of daily necessity and use among the people, the prices of which have been increased by the new tariff law. They tried to do it, but they had to give it up There are no such articles to be found. —*Adrian Times.*

Chili grows saucy, and will have to be spanked by the United States. It has always been the habit of governments to demand protection for their citizens in foreign ports, and indemnity if they are injured. Nearly 40 yrs. ago an American cruiser at Smyrna put an Austrian man-of-war under her guns and cleared for action, until a man was delivered up who was not even a citizen, but had only declared his intention to become one, *Detroit Journal.*

The borders of Indiana and Ohio are considerably shaken by reports of a new survey of the dividing line, which threatens to regulate to Buckeydom a big strip always claimed by Indiana, and covering Fort Wayne, Richmond and Union City, and other places of size. The decisions, if confirmed, it is said, will also throw Indiana westward over enough of eastern Illinois to take in Chicago. It is an interesting outlook on both sides. —*Det. Journal.*

The Georgia legislature which has just adjourned, was in absolute control of the Farmer's Alliance elected upon pledges of economy and retrenchment. Since it began business, this legislature has spent more money and raised the rate of taxation higher than for many years. None of the pledges of retrenchment were carried out, and it has in a word repudiated by its action all the sentiment on which it was elected.—*Ex.*

Mr. George E. Gard, United States marshal at Los Angeles, Cal., on October 9, sent the following telegram to Hon. Wm. Hahn, at Columbus:

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 9.

Wm. Hahn:

On Wednesday, 7th, I saw 34 bars of pig tin, each weighing 60 pounds, molded at the Temescal tin mines. The daily out-put is now fully one ton. It will be doubled within two months. There are only six unnaturalized foreigners out of the 110 employed now at the mines. Affidavits mailed this day. More to-morrow.

George E. Gard,
United States Marshal.

This dispatch shows still more conclusively than the evidence already produced, that America can produce pig tin to an extent almost equal to many of the mines of Cornwall, and that this new industry does provide labor and employment for American citizens. The tin industry is still in its swaddling clothes, but within a few short months will have taken its place among the leading industries of this country, thanks to the McKinley tariff bill.—*Blade.*

Secretary Blaine is giving the Democracy a great deal of trouble just now. They won't be satisfied until he wins the Presidency.—*Balde.*

"The young man", says the Grand Ledge Independent, "who commences the active duties of life by committing little acts of dishonesty, petty lying and neglecting to pay his debts, thus labeling himself a 'dead-beat', is taking great chances of spending a portion of his days in state prison, besides securing the disrespect of all with whom he comes in contact. There's nothing 'smart' in such acts, and we've never heard of a boy who started in life in that way, and kept it up, becoming a rich man. On the contrary, thousands of such have become paupers and criminals, abhored by all who know them, and when they died were never missed nor mourned. 'Honesty is the best policy'."

The succes of the Republicans in the electing of a majority of the Iowa, Ohio and New York legislatures goes far toward compensating for the loss of the governor in two of those states. In Ohio Sherman will be sent back to the United States senate. Iowa will not be subjected to the outrage of "Michigandering" her presidential electoral districts; while in New York the Democrats will be prevented from carrying out their schemes to increase the undue representation in the legislature of the huge Democratic and Tammany city districts.—*Det. Journal.*

There are now tinplate manufactories in active operation at Kensington, in Philadelphia; Apollo, Pa., and McKeesport, Pa. One at St. Louis has suspended operations to enlarge its plant. There are factories rapidly getting ready in Brooklyn, Baltimore, Irondale, Ohio, Cleveland, Elwood, Ind., Chicago and Joliet. They will soon be in operation. Factories at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia, are not making black plates, but are making tin and terne plates from purchased black plates. One at Anderson, Ind., has just started up. One at Niles, Ohio, rolls black plates, and will soon be in the market with tin and terne plates. One at Piqua, Ohio, is perfecting its plant. There will soon be another factory in operation in Philadelphia, and one at Blairsville, Pa.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

A Great Magazine.

The Century's Programme in 1892—A New "Life of Columbus"—Articles for Farmers, etc.

THAT great American periodical, *The Century*, is going to outdo its own unrivaled record in its programme for 1892, and as many of its new features begin with the November number, new readers should commence with that issue.

In this number are the opening chapters of

"THE NAULAHLA"

a novel by Rudyard Kipling, the famous author of "Plain Tales from the Hills", written in collaboration with an American writer, Wolcott Balestier. It is the story of a young man and a young woman from a "booming" Colorado town, who go to India, he is in search of a wonderful jeweled necklace, called "the Naulahka" (from which the story takes its name), and she as a physician to women. The novel describes their remarkable adventures at the court of an Indian maharajah. Besides this, *The Century* will print three other novels during the year, and a great number of short stories by the best American story-writers.

The well-known humorist Edgar W. Nye ("Bill Nye") is to write a series of amusing sketches which he calls his "autobiographies", the first one of which, "The Autobiography of a Justice of the Peace", is in November. This number also contains a valuable and suggestive article on "The Food-Supply of the Future", which every farmer should read, to be followed by a number of others

OF GREAT PRACTICAL VALUE TO FARMERS,

treating especially of the relations of the Government to the farmer, what it is doing and what it should do. This series will include contributions from officers of the Department of Agriculture, and other well-known men will discuss "The Farmer's Discontent", "Cooperation", etc., etc.

A celebrated Spanish writer is to furnish a "Life of Columbus", which will be brilliantly illustrated, and the publishers of *The Century* have arranged with the managers of the World's Fair to print articles on the buildings, etc.

One of the novels to appear in 1892 is

A STORY OF NEW YORK LIFE

by the author of "The Anglomaniacs", and the magazine will contain a great deal about the metropolis during the year,—among other things a series of illustrated articles on "The Jews in New York". In November is an illustrated description of "The Players' Club", founded by Edwin Booth, and one of the features of the splendidly illustrated Christmas (December) number is an article on "The Bowery".

To get *The Century* send the yearly subscription price ($4.00) to The Century Co., Union Square, New York. N. Y.

RPOCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, MICH.

OCTOBER SESSION 1891.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCT. 16, '91.

Continued from last week.

Moved and supported that the Building Committee be instructed to procure material and repair the roof of the Court House.

Carried.

Moved and supported that the several Supervisors' rolls be equalized as same as at the June session.

Carried.

On motion of Supervisor Miller, the report of the Jail Inspectors was accepted and adopted, and the Sheriff instructed to procure the necessary bedding for the Female Jail.

Moved and supported that the County Purchasing Agent be authorized to purchase one dozen spittoons for the Court House.

Carried.

Moved and supported that we take a recess of fifteen minutes.

Carried.

Supervisor Shafer in the Chair.

Roll called. Entire Board present.

Moved by Supervisor Aebli, That we proceed to an informal ballot for one Superintendent of the Poor.

Carried.

Moved and supported that the Chair appoint two tellers.

Carried.

The Chair appointed Supervisors Aebli and Hickey tellers.

The first informal ballot resulted as follows:

There were nine votes cast of which R. P. Forbes received nine.

On motion of Supervisor Aebli, the informal ballot was made formal and R. P. Forbes was declared elected as Superintendent of the Poor.

On motion of Supervisor Miller, The Board adjourned until Monday afternoon, the 19th., at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCT. 19, '91.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Supervisor Shafer in the Chair.

Roll called. Entire Board present.

Moved and supported that all bills in the hands of the Clerk, be referred to the Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Carried.

On motion of Supervisor Miller, the Report of the County Treasurer was received and placed in the hands of the Committee on Finance.

Moved and supported that the Committee on Finance be instructed to settle with the County Treasurer.

Carried.

Moved and supported that we now adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, to give committees time to work.

Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCT. 20, '91.

Supervisor Shafer in the Chair.

Roll called. Entire Board present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Moved and supported that the several Tax Certificates be spread on the Journal.

Carried.

BLAINE TP.

Township tax,	$ 600 00
High. tax 1-2 of 1 per cent,	931 50
Spec. high. tax ½ of 1 pr ct.,	331 50
School District Tax.	
School Dist. No. 1. fl.	$ 400 00
do do 2.,	200 00
do do 3.,	310 00

GROVE TP,

Township tax,	$ 900 00
High. tax 1-4 of 1 per cent.,	274 85
Spec. high., 1-4 of 1 per ct.,	274 85
Building Fund,	200 00
School District, No. 1. fl.,	460 00
do do 3,	100 00
do do 5,	235 00
do do 6,	169 00
do do 7,	284 25

BALL TP,

Township tax,	$ 200 00
Highway tax,	259 86
School District, No. 1.,	200 00
do do 2.,	140 00
do do 3.,	150 00
do do 4.,	195 00

SOUTH BRANCH TP.

Township tax,	$ 300 00
High. tax, ½ of 1 per cent.	
Special bridge tax,	50 00
School District, No. 2.,	80 00
do do 4.,	142 00
do do 5.,	225 00

CENTER PLAINS TP.

Township tax,	$ 350 00
High. tax, ½ of 1 per cent.	
For Justices's books,	15 00
For bridge fund road dist. No 3.	50 00
School District, No. 1,	233 28
do do 2.,	300 00
do do 3.,	120 00
do do 4.,	125 00
do do 5, fl.,	502 03
do do 6, fl.,	130 00

BEAVER CREEK TP.

Township tax,	$ 300 00
High. tax ½ of 1 per cent.,	231 13
School District, No. 3.,	175 00
do do 4.,	340 00
do do 5.,	200 00

GRAYLING TP.

Township tax,	$
High. tax, ½ of 1 per cent.,	
School District, No. 1.,	5500 00
do do 4.,	470 00
do do 5., fl.	502 03
do do 6.,	30500

MAPLE FOREST TP.

Township tax,	$ 600 00
High. tax, ½ of 1 per cent.,	1038 57
School District, No. 1.,	200 00
do do 2.,	432 50
do do 3.,	519 50
do do 5.,	400 00
do do 6.,	625 00

FREDERIC TP.

Township tax,	$ 350 00
High tax, ½ of one per cent.	
School District, No. 1.,	200 00
do do 2.,	300 00
do do 3.,	400 00

On motion of Supervisor Miller, the Board adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at half past three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCT. 21.

Supervisor Shafer in the Chair.

Roll called. Entire Board present.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved,

Moved and supported that the bill of Wm. McCullough, be laid on the table.

Carried.

Moved and supported that the petition of the citizens of Frederic be received and that the Chair appolut a committee of three to investigate and report to this Board. Carried.

The Chair appointed Supervisors Barber, Sherman and Stephan as such committee.

On motion of Supervisor Aebli, the following report was accepted and adopted and placed in the hands of the Committee on apportionment.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors: —Your Committee on Finance would recommend that the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, raise Twelve Thousand Dollars, ($12,000) for Contingent Fund, and Five Hundred dollars be retained for Poor Fund.

John Hanna, W. Hickey, Chas. Barber, Committee.

(*Continued Next Week.*)

A Paper for the Million.

The Western Rural and American Stockman, one of the oldest farm journals in this country, is a journal of large size, and filled with literature which not only represents agriculture and its kindred interests in their highest sense, but devotes much space for the entertainment of the farmer's family, on the ground that the farmer and his family are of as much importance as the farm.

We find in its columns, also able articles devoted to the discussion of the economic and social questions of our times. *The Rural* has no hobby, but aids in the advancement of all the practical reform measures which are agitating the public mind at the present time. It believes in organization among farmers, and has devoted much time and expense to the end that producers might stand together for their rights, but above all it believes in education, and the general information in regard to public affairs which is necessary to fit the people for self-reliant citizenship. To this end *The Rural* has assisted in the establishment of a School of Agriculture and Manual Training for dependent street waifs, which is doing a great work in saving the street waifs of the large towns and cities. The subscription price of *The Western Rural* is $1.50 per year. Less in clubs. For particulars, address MILTON GEORGE, PUB. 158 CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Nov. 5, 3w.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

I HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.

The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.

Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.

Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.

Several choice lots on Brink's addition.

GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street. Cheap.

A number of good farms.

Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.

Fine Brick Store in Hudson.

Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

Jan 29, tf O. PALMER.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1891.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Fresh Gold dust, at the City Market.

Charles McCullough thinks his new clerk is a dandy.

Cab. Photos. $2.50 per doz., at the Grayling Gallery.

Adelbert Taylor has received an increase of pension.

Choice Confectionary and Cigars, at Jackson & Masters.

S. Perry Youngs has been appointed post-master at Stanton.

Men's Hand Knit Mitts and Socks, at Claggett & Pringles'.

A last-making concern at Dayton, O., will move to Cheboygan.

The best Pickles in town are found, at Simpson's City Market.

Ask Braden to show you those new moldings for picture frames.

Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

Comrade R. McElroy has been granted a deserved increase of pension.

Go to Fournier's Drug store for School Books and Tablets.

Hard cider and drunken Indians are very plentiful in northern Michigan.

Mrs. S. P. Smith is giving great bargains in Trimmed Millinery.

The rains of the past week were of great benefit to fall grain and grass.

A first class feed cutter for sale cheap, at this office.

BORN—Thursday, Nov. 10, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCullough, a son.

Simpson has just received an invoice of fresh cheese, at the City Market.

Cashmere Moore, scalded in boiling brine at Bay City salt block, died Sunday.

The AVALANCHE and *Detroit Tribune*, one year, for a dollar and a half

The Women's Relief Corps will meet at their hall, Saturday afternoon of this week.

Men's Working Pants, for $1.50 and upwards, at Claggett & Pringles'.

In this section, wheat was never in better condition to go into winter quarters.

Ladies will find a new and complete line of Dress Flannels, at Claggett & Pringles'.

For really fine potatoes, the Jersey Peach Blow, raised by W. F. Brink, take the prize.

Pancake time is here, so is Claggett & Pringles' Pure Buckwheat Flour. They always have it.

The Y. P. S. C. E., is steadily growing in interest and members. It cannot fail to be of benefit.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

Marvin Post No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, will meet on Saturday evening of this week.

Something new in breakfast food. Very nice. Try it, at Claggett and Pringles'.

C. M. Jackson and Will Masters went to Detroit, Monday for a stock of Gent's furnishing goods.

Claggett and Pringle serve the best drinks in town, consisting of choice Teas, Coffees and Cocoa.

Miss Alice Butler started for Detroit, Monday morning, for a course in a business college, in that city.

Did you see the cork shoes for men, at Bell's. They are only $3, and are worth twice the money.

Real Estate for Merchandise, or Merchandise for Plains farms or Town property. Call at Grayling House.

Gents', go to Claggett and Pringles for your Neck Wear. They have the finest line in town, made to order.

L. St. John was in Gaylord last week, for examination by the Board. His prospect for getting a pension, is good.

An elegant line of Millinery and Fancy Goods at Mrs. S. P. Smiths', two doors East of Opera House.

John Fluent, of Waters, was in town a short time last Saturday. He has purchased a nice home at Otsego Lake.

Every man, woman and child should buy their shoes of O. J. Bell. Why? Because he has the largest and best assorted stock.

Jay Miller, of South Branch lost one of his valuable horses early in the week. Supposed to be from the colic. —*Ros. News.*

Ladies buy those cleaned Currants, at Claggetts and Pringles'. They will save you time and labor. No grit in your cake.

Laying iron on the new railroad has been delayed a little, by the labor required on the long "fill" West of the North Branch.

O. D. Albertson, of Fairview, came across a cub the other day which he wounded. He spied a second one and killed it. Then the old bear spied him and he had to shoot and kill her. —*Northern Mail.*

A fine line of Mantel and Nickel Clocks very cheap, at G. W. Smiths', two door East of Opera House.

An immense crop of carrots was raised this year by Charles Barber, of Center Plains. He takes the lead in root raising.

Now is the time for Mince Pies. Boiled Cider and Mince Meat for the same, at Claggett & Pringles'

W. Metcalf, of *Center Plains*, who has been suffering lately with eye troubles, is now in Cass City, seeking relief.—*Ros. News.*

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever". Those new Aristotypes are beauties. Call at Bonnells' and see them. Only $3.50 per dozen.

Ladies buy your Woolen hosiery, at Claggett & Pringles'. They have a fine line, selected, specially for their trade.

The trustees of the M. E. Church are erecting a wood-house at the back end of the church which enlarges the building considerable.

A full and complete line of Gents', Ladies' and Childrens' underwear, at Claggetts & Pringles'

Principal C. E. Hicks, of Otsego Lake, was with his wife and daughter, were guests last Friday night of ye editor and family.—*Otsego Co. Herald.*

There are a good many deer in the country, but a careful estimate counts 12 hunters to 1 deer. The weather, thus far, has been decidedly in favor of the deer.

C. W. Wight has repurchased the Restaurant, and is on hand in the old way, to serve his friends with a warm meal, etc., etc. He knows how it ought to be.

Do not make a mistake but take your Watches, Clocks and Jewelery for repairs to G. W. Smith, Jeweler and Engraver. Prices as low as good work permits.

November 18th, being "College day" Prof. Benkleman's class in the M. E. Sunday School, will give a social at the residence of Mr. Michelson. All are cordially invited.

Buy your Shoes at Claggett & Pringles'. They have the best line in town for wear, tear and durability. Sole agents for the celebrated Rindge Bertch Shoes.

Wm. Shellenbarger was passing around the cigars, Monday, in honor of a son that appeared at his house Saturday, Nov. 7th, which he proposes to keep till of age.

M. Simpson has just received a full line of Canned Goods, Teas, Coffees, Flour &c., &c., at the City Market on Cedar Street. He can supply your tables better than any other store.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will present the "Temple of Fame", an amateur play, in the near future. Timely notice will be given of its presentation.

Hon. S. Perry Youngs, late Reciver of the U. S. Land office, has been appointed postmaster at Stanton, a better paying position, besides being at home.

After long delay, comrade Wyckoff, of Cheney, has been granted a rerating and increase of pension, which will tend to keep his last days free from want.

Parties wishing to sell or trade their Plains farms for Merchandise, or for property in other parts of the State or United States, will do well to call on Geo. J. Tuttle & Co. at the Grayling House.

Our attention has been called to *some of the work of the Amateur* Artists here, which exhibits real merit, in effect and coloring, and speaks strongly in favor of Miss Masters, as a teacher.

The "Sink hole" on the line of the Michelson, & Hanson Lumber Co's. logging road, continues to give great trouble, and one is reported this side of the North Branch, on the line of the new road.

A new "Club" is being organized in this village, where gentlemen can meet and visit, or rest, or while away a leisure hour in pleasant pastime, without the association of disreputable elements.

The Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church gave their "Annual Tea", at the parsonage last Friday evening. It was well attended and was certainly a very enjoyable affair.

A Jackson man advertised in the papers for a girl, and the next morning his wife presented him with twins —both girls. Another powerful illustration of the power of advertising.

The Song Service at the M. E. church, Sunday evening was of unusual interest, the Pastor introducing a brief biography of the writer of the several hymns, and interesting incidents connected with their history.

J. Maurice Finn came down Monday morning on one of his semi-occasional business trips. He reports the health of Mrs. Finn, as improving, which will be gratifying news to her many friends.

A rural editor last week in his make up got the weights of a potato and a neighbor's new baby mixed. He got the former at 12 pounds and the latter at 3½. The potato raiser didn't kick but the baby raiser, oh! my! They say it must be retraction or blood and a new door bell too.—*Det. News.*

J. F. Kranter has purchased the interest of J. F. Kelley, in the Tin shop and Hardware store,

F. R. Deckrow has concluded to continue in the Wind Mill business, and thinks Grayling is good enough for him for a location. See ad. in another column.

There will be a shooting-match in Grayling, the 26th, Thanksgiving Day. Turkeys, Chickens and Ducks, all alive and kicking. A chance for fun.
OAKES & DECKROW.

The body of the little Jenson boy, who was lost on the 7th of October, was found in the river yesterday, in the deep hole below the bridge. It is supposed he was drowned in the pond and that the body came to the surface and was carried over the dam by the high water. When discovered the body was standing nearly upright and whirling in the eddy. The face and body were somewhat bloated, but not disfigured as much as might have been expected. The terrible anxiety of the parents is relieved by this certainty.

Chrysanthemums.

On the occasion of the grand Chrysanthemum exhibition, of the Bay Co. Horticultural Society, from Nov. 16, to 21 inclusive, the Michigan Central railroad company will sell tickets from this station for one fare for the round trip. Every lover of the beautiful, should take advantage of this opportunity. Bay City will be in Holiday attire and the society have perfected arrangemets for a grand display. Remember, only one fare for the round trip, any day next week.

The Toledo Weekly Blade Free.

The proprietor of the TOLEDO BLADE, the best known political weekly of the United States, are making preparations to create a sensation this winter by sending a million specimen copies to as many readers in all parts of the United States, who do not now take that paper. To that end they invite everybody to send the address of as many people as they care to, by postal card or letter. Send one name, ten, twenty, one hundred or a thousand. As many as you have time to write, only take care to send correct addresses of people that you know appreciate good reading. It will cost but a little trouble, and the thousands who receive sample copies will feel grateful. Send all the names and address you please to THE BLADE, Toledo Ohio.

School Notes.

The number of pupils is increasing each week.

We have introduced Music and Drawing into our school course and our primary grades are doing excellent work along these lines.

The number of pupils enrolled at present in the various departments is as follows: High school 72; Grammar 41; Intermediate 46; Second primary 46; and First primary, 66.

Senator Stockbridge sent a fine map of the United States, to the school. This map is the latest and most complete and was published under the direction of the Senate.

The Cosmopolitan and Forum have been added to our list of Journals for our reading table. The pupils are all cultivating a taste for good literature.

Grant's Memoirs, in two fine vols. has been added to our small list of books in our school library.

Our class in Chemistry has completed its work in this study. All passed a very creditable examination last Friday P. M. A Literature class was organized in its stead on Monday.

Frank Mickelson and Pansy Havens read interesting biographies of Whittier and Tennyson, respectively, last week before the school.

Much new kindergarden material has been procured for the primary school and the pupils all seem much interested in their work.

The Century Dictionary, has been ordered for our school library. This set will cost $60.00 and when we get it, it will be a library in itself. The school will pay for it.

The punctuality of the pupils in school is improving every day. If it had not been for one careless pupil, we would have reported last month without a single case of tardiness in the high school. This is very gratifying. We hope that parents will aid teachers in the lower grades to break up the evil habit of tardiness.

Our Lyceum was reorganized last Tuesday eve. with much enthusiasm among the pupils of the high school. The following officers were elected: President, Nellie Sanderson; Vice President, Alice Butler; Secretary, Maggie Hanson; Chorister, Art DeWaele. After we are fully organized we shall extend a general invitation to everyone that is interested in work of this kind.

We again extend an invitation to parents, to visit us in school. Our visitors' list so far this year is very short. It would encourage teachers and scholars alike if you would manifest interest enough in school to visit us at least once each term.

Thanksgiving exercises will be held in all the departments on Wednesday, P. M., the day before Thanksgiving. Make your arrangements to visit us then.

An entertainment is being planned by the school to be given some time at the close of this term.

The new Aristotype is bound to go. Combining superior beauty of detail, high enamel, finish, and much greater permanency. It is a decided advance in Photography.

Bonnell makes them, $3.50 per doz.

F. A. Bell left this morning for Negaunee, where he goes into a law office with J. L. McClear, who is fully established in a large and lucrative practice. His success is assured, for he has both the ability and vim to succeed.

Abert Kraus has bought the Hardware store and tin shop of J. F. Kelley & Co., or J. F. Kranter, who had just negotiated for Kelley's interest. Mr. Kraus comes from Fowlerville, where he has been engaged for the past ten years. He is a practical tinsmith, and with the fresh stock which he proposes to put in, will try and please the patrons of the store.

Eastern Star.

On Friday evening Nov. 6th 1891. Grayling Chapter, No. 83, of the Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted by Deputy Worthy Grand Patron. James I. Decker, of Standish, assisted by Deputy Grand Marshal, Mrs. William Terney. The following visitors were present and assisted in the work, William Terney; Mrs. Blanchord and Mrs. William Oreutt.

After the work of the Chapter the members of the Order sat down to a bountiful repast at the Grayling House, closing the happy occasion with toasts and speeches.

The following, are the names and stations of the officers installed:

W. M.,	Mrs. Mary L. Staley
W. P.,	Rev. S. G. Taylor
A. M.,	Mrs. Margratte Hanson
Secy.,	Mrs. Ada M. Grouleff
Treas.,	Miss Tillie Hanson
Conductress,	Mrs. Nancy London
A. Condustress,	Miss Maggie Hanson
Ada,	Mrs. Alice Benkleman
Ruth,	Miss Libbie Bates
Esther,	Mrs. Eva Comer
Martha,	Mrs. DeEtt Braden
Electa,	Miss Nella Sanderson
Warder,	Mrs. Emma Hadley
Sentinel,	Wm. Woodburn
Chaplin,	Mrs. Mary Knight
Organist,	Miss Tillie Hanson

The McKinley measure has done more for the American farmer in one year's time than the democracy has accomplished for him in its whole career. The bill has opened a vast South American market for the disposal of his surplus products. It has secured the admission of the American hog and probably of American cereal crops in Germany. It protects every stalk of corn, every head of cabbage, and every potato grown on his farm, by duties higher than ever. And it has reduced the price of his table sugar and the very clothes he wears. When the democracy can show such results accompanied in one year by any one piece of national legislation it has a perfect right to ask for the farmers' vote. But not till then.—*Philadelphia Press.*

To the Farmers and Lumbermen, of Crawford County.

I wish to say that I now have my feed mill in first class order and on Thursday of each week will grind for anyone who want work done. I will grind Corn meal and Graham flour for the lawful toll, and guarantee you good work and prompt satisfaction. Come and give me a trial.

Yours Respectfully,
D. B. CONNER.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Nov. 7, '91.

Claney, Patrick — McFadeyn, H. H.
Duchaine, John — Miller, Joseph
McFain, J. — Phillips, Jock

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Advertised.'
J. M. JONES, P. M.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at GRAYLING, MICH., Oct'r. 2, 1891.

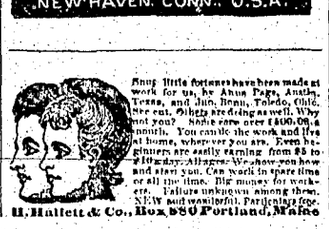
NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at

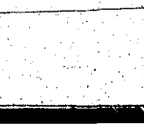
Grayling, on November 14th, 1891.

viz: Hugh R. Nichols, Homestead Application, No. 8858, for the N. ½ of S. W. ¼, and N. ½ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 26, T. 28, N. R. 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Melvin Hagerman, Charles Eickhoff, Josiah Miler, Samuel Laughlin, all of Fletcher P. O., Mich.

OSCAR PALMER, REGISTER.





$5000 Buys little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Ahna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jun. Benn, Toledo, Ohio, are cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $400.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All agree. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. Send at once and see what is wonderful. Particulars free.
H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine.

DO NOT FORGET

TO CO. DIRECTORY.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OFFICERS.
.....Thomas Wakely
.....Wm. A. Masters
.....John Leece
.....Charles Jackson
.....Orvill J. Bell
.....Geo. W. Love
.....J. Patterson
.....A. E. Newman
George Faubl
J. Mille
Hann
man
Mum
er
v

When you are in need of anything in the line of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

Stationery or TOILET ARTICLES,

It will Pay you to Call and see me

AT THE CORNER DRUG STORE.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

L. FOURNIER,

Grayling, - - - Michigan.

PETERSONS MAGAZINE

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LITERATURE
FASHION
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ENLARGED AND HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED

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Its Fashion Department gives the newest and most stylish designs from the Fashion Centres of Paris, London, and New York, with full directions, and with A FULL-SIZE DRESS-PATTERN IN EACH NUMBER.

Its Patterns for fancy and needle work, painting, etc., are numerous and novel, and are a popular feature of the Magazine.

Its Valuable Articles on Gardening, Housekeeping, the Kitchen, Care of the Sick, etc., are by competent writers.

TERMS, $2.00 PER YEAR

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

GOING NORTH.

	Exp. P. M.	Mail. A. M.	Accomodation.
Detroit, lv.		7 45	
Chicago,		9 25 p m	
Jackson,		5 00 a m	
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M
Bay City,	10 55	11 50	8 00
GRAYLING, Arr	2 40	3 20 p. m.	P. M. 1 20
GRAYLING, Dep	2 45	3 25 "	P. M. 1 30
Mackinaw City,	6 30	A.M. 5.30 p. m.	8 10

SOUTH,

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Mackinaw City,	9 15	9 15	
GRAYLING, Arr	12 20	12 05 p. m.	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
GRAYLING, Dep	12 30	2 20	2 00
Bay City, Arr	4 40	6 30	7 25
Detroit, ar.	8 45 a m	8 25 p. m	
Chicago,	8 05 p m	8 05 a. m.	
Jackson,	11 05 a m	11 30 p. m.	

O. W. RUGGLES,
GEN. PASS. AGENT.
A. W. CANFIELD,
Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, at Grayling, Mich., October 16th, 1891.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Robert Mlenzie against Albert Dymke for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9313, dated Sept. 2d, 1889, upon the N. ½ S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ and S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Section 24, Township 26 N. Range 1 W., in Crawford County, Michigan with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 8th day of December, 1891, at 1 o'clock P. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

OSCAR PALMER, Register.
S. PERRY YOUNGS, Receiver.
Oct. 29, w6.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by mortgage dated the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty six, executed by Christian Range and Frances Range his wife of the first part, to Ernest N. Salling of the second part, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the County of Crawford, in the State of Michigan, in liber B. of mortgages on page 411 on the 1st day of April A. D. 1886 at 11:40 o'clock A. M. And WHEREAS the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of Five hundred seventy seven and 81-100 this Dollars of principal and interest and the further sum of twenty five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, the sum of which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now Therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Grayling Village in said County of Crawford, on the sixteenth day of January A. D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Grayling in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and described as follows to wit: Lot One [1] Block Fourteen [14] of the Village of Grayling, Michigan.

EARNEST N. SALLING, Mortgagee.
GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Attorney.
Oct. 15, W. 13.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

Entered at the Postoffice at Ionia, Mich., as second-class matter.

Our Own Fleets—Disposition—Possibilities—Our Own Chili—Our Own Story.

POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC.

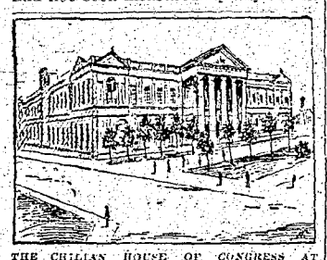
PRESIDENT MONTT.

Difficulty has assumed a threatening aspect, and l'entente cordiale between the two countries threatens to be ruptured at any moment. If our arrogant sister republic continues to refuse reparation for the murder of American sailors, it will become the duty of Uncle Sam to teach her a lesson. The State Department may have acted with promptness and vigor, but the question arises, What are we going to do about it?

The unfortunate affair which is the immediate cause of the threatened trouble occurred in the streets of Valparaiso on Oct. 16. A party of sailors from the United States cruiser Baltimore, which lies at anchor in that harbor, were attacked by a mob while on shore. The Chilians were armed with knives and pistols, while the American sailors were unarmed, as became men whose present acts and intentions were peaceable. In the fight Charles Riggin, a boatswain's mate, was dragged from a street car by a mob and shot to death. Five other men were dangerously wounded with knives and bayonets. One was wounded so severely that he afterward died.

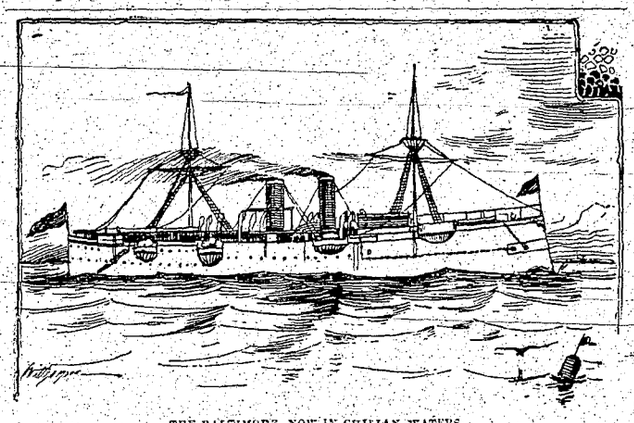
Thirty-five other sailors were arrested by main force, dragged through the streets of the city and locked up.

There can be no doubt that the attack was the result of the hatred of Americans and the United States that has been growing afresh among the Chilian populace ever since the tide of affairs in the civil war turned against Balmaceda. It is apparent now from the proportions which this feeling has attained that its spread had not been measured by any one in



THE CHILIAN HOUSE OF CONGRESS AT SANTIAGO.

the United States. It is this feeling that gives the affair a national import. There can be no doubt that the very proper refusal of our Government to recognize the belligerents when their forces were arrayed against Balmaceda was the immediate well spring of this feeling, and no



THE BALTIMORE, NOW IN CHILIAN WATERS.

doubt, too, there were many smaller things that contributed toward the result. Perhaps the Chilians did not understand the motives that guided the course of the United States. It is certain that their anger was causelessly aroused to a high pitch when the false report was spread about that Balmaceda had taken passage to the United States on the United States steamer San Francisco, the flagship of Rear Admiral Brown, who commanded our squadron in Chilian waters. Again, the impression obtained among Chilians, with equal lack of real basis, that our flag in Chili gave improper protection to the members of Balmaceda's party against the justice or the vengeance of the Junta.

So the Junta came into power with feelings of mistrust toward the great republic and of ill-will toward its citizens and traders resident in Chili. This, however, can not be considered an excuse for Chili's course in regard to the outrage upon our unarmed sailors.

The attack on our sailors was followed by a demand for an explanation by the United States Minister. The reply of the Junta was expressed in strong language. It practically amounted to a refusal to accept responsibility for the affair and assigned the matter to the civil channels of decision and adjudication. The tone of the reply was a great surprise to this country.

At the same time the Intendente

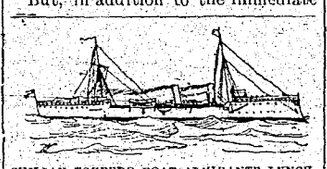
CAPT. W. S. SCHLEY, NOW IN COMMAND OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES ON THE CHILIAN COAST.

of Valparaiso refused to guarantee the safety of market boats coming to that city early in the morning from the United States warship Baltimore, or the safety of the officers of that vessel coming ashore at night. This amounts to a practical boycott on the Baltimore, and none of its sailors are allowed on shore. It became apparent, when the reply of the Junta was received, that even in the State Department at Washington the feeling

MURDER OF AMERICAN SEAMEN BY THE CHILIAN MOB.

that a peaceful settlement would be obtained by Chili doing all that was asked of her was changed. Uncle Sam began to look about to see what he could do in a fight if war should be declared.

But, in addition to the immediate



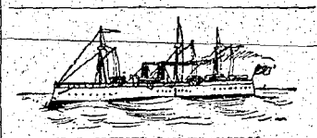
CHILIAN TORPEDO-BOAT ALMIRANTE LYNCH.

causes as named above, the hostility of Chili to the United States is of long date, and has been greatly fostered by the intimate relations of the little nation with Europe. More than seventy years ago American merchants and sailors had bitter reason to complain of Chilian barbarity, and in these later years a thinly veiled hatred of Americans and all their institutions has been conspicuous in Chili.

The steady inflow of foreigners of wealth and talent has led Chili to believe that it is the center of the world, and that all other nations are provincial. The arrogance and presumption of a native Chilian, even when he is a man of cultivation, must be seen to be appreciated. As for the United States, Chili firmly believes that she could annihilate that nation of boasters in a fortnight, and has more than once seriously discussed the project of taking San Francisco.

The aggressive spirit of Chili has been greatly fostered by England, and she found it to her interest to encourage the building of a strong Chilian navy. She furnished engineers for it, gave it a practical schooling, and it came generally to be understood that Chili was an outpost of England in the Pacific, and that the Chilian policy was certain to be diametrically opposed to anything favored by the United States.

As Chili (although a tiny nation of only two millions in 1865) waxed strong she began to look about her for an extension of territory, and naturally the excellent navy which she had been enabled to build came into play.



U. S. CRUISER SAN FRANCISCO.

Trouble arose between Chili and her next neighbor, Bolivia, about the nitrate beds and guano deposits which had attracted foreign capitalists in swarms. The mines were in Bolivia, but Chilian capitalists, operating, doubtless, for foreigners, were working them under treaty stipulations. Bolivia imposed export duties on the nitrates.

Peru was supposed by the Chilians to have instigated this action, with a view to suppressing the competition of Chili in the nitrate and guano trade, which in Peru was an immensely profitable Government monopoly.

Chili's protest against the export duty was listened to, but shortly afterward the Bolivians confiscated the Chilian mine property, and war was imminent.

Arbitration was proposed, but fell through, and Chili went to war with Peru and Bolivia, and whipped them both. The little nation crowed so loudly that she was heard in Europe, and England gave her much praise.

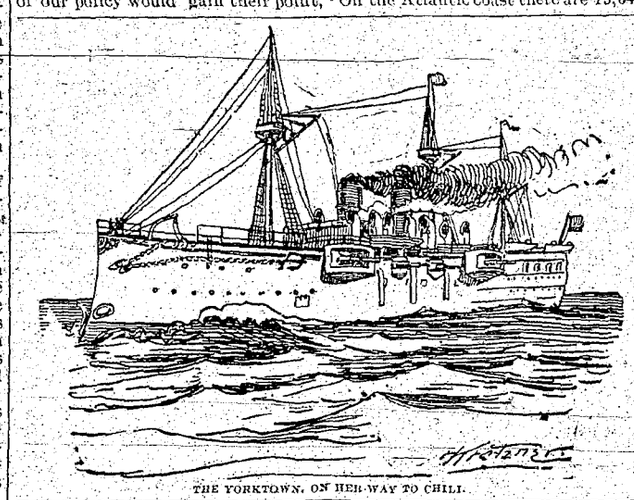
It was in connection with the settlement of the peace between Chili and the beaten countries that the United States first got a revelation of Chili's aggressiveness and ugly spirit of opposition to everything favored by Uncle Sam.

This country has witnessed with regret the demolition of Peru and dismemberment of Bolivia. In the first country there were important American interests to be protected. Furthermore, the American Government was not disposed to see Chili, which was little else than an oligarchy, republican only in name, assuming dictation in South America, with John Bull looking over her shoulder.

The decided discouragement shown by this Government to the schemes of territorial aggrandizement set forth by Chili brought Chilian hatred of this country to white heat. We admitted Chili's right to a war indemnity, but not to annihilate her late enemies.

During the ten years since 1881, Chili has grown more and more aggressive, and had it not been for her internal troubles would already have tried some coup to diminish the gradually reviving influence of this country in South America.

The vainglorious dream of Chili is that if she could draw the country into a fight, she could quickly worst her in a naval encounter. She would then, during the negotiations for peace, demand a foreign protectorate, would throw herself into the arms of England and Germany, and would thereafter be free to operate as she pleased against the policy of the United States in South America. Thus those nations which have most interest in checking the development of our policy would gain their point, without making open war on our trade.



THE YORKTOWN, ON HER WAY TO CHILI.

It is natural that the Congressionalists should feel somewhat bumptious just now, and at this moment they are ready to fight the United States rather than to admit that killing and wounding American sailors is an offense which must be apologized for. This party will have abundant moral support form those European powers anxious to see the United States get a substantial set-back in South America.

The active army of Chili comprises in normal times 940 officers and 6,671 men. The National Guard, which can readily be put into the field, comprises 42,120 infantry and 8,970 artillery, so that Chili can easily put 60,000 troops into the field.

As Chili would depend almost entirely on her navy in case of a fight, a comparison of her naval force with that of our own may be of interest.

CHILIAN VESSELS.

BATTLE SHIPS.

	Tons.	Knots.
Capitan Prat	6,900	20
Almirante Cochrane	2,000	14
Huascar	1,800	15
ARMED CRUISERS.		
Presidente Errazuriz	2,089	19
Presidente Pinto	2,089	19
Esmeralda	3,000	23
TORPEDO CRUISER.		
Almirante Condell	750	20
Almirante Lynch	750	20
CONVERTS.		
Abtao	1,050	10
Chacabuco	1,100	11
Macellanos	830	12
O'Higgins	1,100	10
Pilcomayo	600	11
OTHER BOATS.		
Amazonas	Dispatch boat	
Gunboats, five of	420	
Torpedo boats, eleven of	90	
Torpedo boats, two of	50	

UNITED STATES VESSELS.

	Tons.	Knots.
TURRET BATTLE SHIP.		
Miantonomah	3,990	10
PROTECTED CRUISERS.		
Philadelphia	4,324	19½
San Francisco	4,083	20
Baltimore	4,000	19½
Newark	4,083	18
Charleston	4,040	18
Chicago	4,500	21
Atlanta	3,189	15½
Boston	3,189	15½
GUNBOATS.		
Yorktown	1,700	17
Petrel	1,700	11½
Concord	1,700	17½
Bennington	1,700	17½
Dolphin	1,485	15½
DYNAMITE CRUISER.		
Vesuvius	725	21½
TORPEDO BOAT.		
Cushing	116	22½

The San Francisco has been ordered

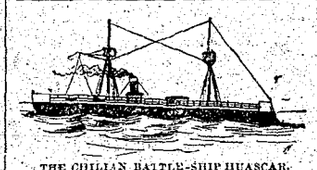
THE CHILIAN CRUISER ESMERALDA.

to San Francisco from Callao, Peru. She will be docked and repaired. The Charleston is in Chinese waters. The Boston and Yorktown are on their way to Chili. The Petrel is expected to sail for the Chinese station in a few days.

Were a war declared it must be an aggressive one. The United States would be forced to carry hostilities into the enemy's territory, and Chili would act solely on the defensive. The latter is a simpler method of warfare, and one in which an inferior force can successfully cope with a superior one. So it is not to be presumed that the United States government would have an easy time in carrying war into Chilian territory. The task of conquest would not be an easy one, although there can be no doubt as to the ultimate result. Chilian torpedo boats are so numerous that a hostile squadron would have a hard time, indeed, to keep up a blockade along the coast.

The United States would be at a great disadvantage, too, in supplying its ships with coal in the event of war. A naval officer says that each ship would have to be accompanied by a collier and take coal from it at sea—a difficult operation, which could scarcely be performed except in good weather.

In case of trouble the destruction to our commercial interests which a well-manipulated Chilian navy could cause can scarcely be estimated. On the Pacific coast the United States



THE CHILIAN BATTLE-SHIP HUASCAR.

has 843 sailing vessels, representing 268,628.61 tons, and 551 steam vessels representing 183,779.96 tons. On the Atlantic coast there are 13,049 sailing vessels, representing over 1,542,118.70 tons, and 2,800 steam vessels, representing 817,108 tons. That is a total of 17,243 vessels of all descriptions, with a total tonnage of 2,781,646, all engaged in the coast trade. The tonnage engaged in foreign trade is about 715,908 tons. A fine Chilian cruiser, like the Esmeralda, could have great sport, no doubt, in operating on this commerce.

HOW LENSES ARE MADE.

The Art of Manufacturing Spectacles Reduced to a Science.

The art of making spectacles, says the Popular Science Monthly, has been reduced to a science. The bit of glass to be formed into a lens is fastened by means of pitch to a small block of hard rubber so that it may be more readily handled. It is ground by being pressed against a rapidly revolving metal tool, whose curvature is equal and opposite to that desired in the lens. This is known as the "rough tool" and is made of cast iron. It is mounted on a vertical spindle, and is kept moistened with emery and water. Several grades of emery are used in succession, changing from coarse to fine as the grinding proceeds. As a result of this process the glass has a rough surface and is no longer transparent. It is now transferred to the "fine tool." This is made of brass and has its surface as true as possible. It is compared from time to time with a standard curve in order to insure accuracy.

In this second grinding the abrading material is rouge (carefully calcined sulphate of iron). Finally the lens is polished by being pressed against a piece of cloth powdered with rouge and fastened to the rotating tool. The glass is now loosened from its block, turned over, and the reverse side of the lens ground. When this has been accomplished the lens must be cut down to the proper shape for mounting in the spectacle frame. It is placed on a leather cushion and held firmly in position by a rubber-tipped arm while a diamond glass-cutter passing around an oval guide traces a similar oval on the glass below.

The superfluous glass outside the oval is removed by steel pincers, the rough edges are ground smooth on Scotch wheels, and the lens is ready for mounting. The glasses for small telescopes, microscopes, burning glasses and the like are ground in the same fashion.

HONESTY is the best policy, but insurance agents don't know it and are trying to force it on you

BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS.

How the California Vigilance Committee of 1856 Dealt with Them.

William T. Coleman, Chairman of the Vigilance Committees of 1851, '56 and '77, writes as follows on this topic in the Century: "The next important work was the action to be taken with regard to notorious ballot-box stuffers and other desperate characters. They were a curse to the country. Every one admitted it, but no effective action had been taken against them. In many cases they held the polls at election and attacked, maimed and terrified those voters who were opposed to their friends. If arrested, such was the dread they had inspired, and so great their influence with the courts, that conviction was almost impossible. This immunity from punishment increased their insolence and violence, and it was evident that no reform could be made while they remained in the State. What was to be done with them? They could not be hanged; they would be a source of expense and trouble; safe and satisfactory imprisonment was plainly impracticable. It was therefore suggested that if, after fair trial, the charges against them were proved, no course would be so satisfactory and safe as banishment, with a warning never again to return under pain of death. This was adopted, and a black-list was made of all these notorious characters. Evidence was collected, and orders were soon given for the arrest of these men wherever they could be found in the State. They were tried, convicted, sentenced and deported, many of them as first-class passengers, by sailing ships and steamships, at the solo expense of the committee, and in a style far above their deserts; this was not appreciated, but flattered and exalted them to the belief that they were important personages and had suffered great damage, and they brought suits against the committee. Singularly, or perhaps naturally, these suits were only brought by those who were best treated. Those who were shipped in the steerage never brought suits, and were never afterward troublesome."

BULLETS OF WATER.

An Oriental Fish that Goes Hunting with His Own Deadly Gun.

The archer fish is a unique product of the Indian Ocean, says the New York Morning Journal. There is some talk of getting him for the Giants for next year. They think he could develop great speed with a ball, for he can shoot water with precision and force. When he sees a fly he wants he doesn't lie around waiting till he can jump after him; he just swallows a pint of water and then discharges it at the fly, which generally falls at the first shot. The archer fish can make a bull's-eye on a dragon fly at six feet, and not perspire, either. The bullets of water leave the mouth without any noise, so that the victim receives no warning. It is said that the Central Park authorities are trying to get a specimen for the aquarium. Jersey folks want him planted in their rivers and swamps, believing he would soon diminish the mosquito crop.

THE ARCHER FISH.

Took a Lion by the Tail.

When P. T. Barnum's winter quarters were burned two years ago one of the lions escaped and entered the barn of Mrs. Gilligan, a widow living on Pequonnock street, Bridgeport, Conn., says the Pittsburg Dispatch. Mrs. Gilligan bravely entered the barn, grabbed the king of beasts by the tail, and belabored him with a pitchfork handle to drive him out. Her pluck and courage were noted in the newspapers at the time, and she received many offers of marriage from men in the far West who needed brave wives.

Mrs. Gilligan has again distinguished herself. She is a great poultry fancier, and her hennery is a standing temptation to the lawless tramps and toughs who make that neighborhood their headquarters. Recently she heard her chickens making an unusual noise, and, hastily dressing, she got to the coop just in time to see two men carrying off thirteen of her fowls. She followed them to their camp in the woods, and, jumping into the midst of the gang, she grabbed the chickens from the hands of the thieves, and gave them a piece of her mind. Then she sent for the police and made complaint against the men. They were sent up for theft, and Mrs. Gilligan was complimented by the court.

Tobacco and Fame.

An American woman who considers graceful smoking an elegant accomplishment has taken the trouble to accumulate a number of facts relative to the great men who have been addicted to this habit, and submits the following as the result of her investigation:

Ben Johnson loved the weed and smoked habitually, describing every incident of his experience with his pipe with the gusto of the connoisseur. Hobbes, the philosopher, smoked after dinner invariably a pipe, and not moderately. Glorious Milton, before retiring, always indulged in a pipe of peace and a glass of water. Even Sir Isaac Newton was dreamily blowing wreaths of smoke from his mouth in his garden at Woolsthorpe when the apple fell that led to the discovery of the law of gravitation. Addison was rarely seen without his pipe at Button's. Fielding, the novelist, added to the habit of smoking the vice of chewing.

Of the more modern poets Shelley never smoked, nor Wordsworth nor Keats as far as known. Coleridge was an inveterate opium eater, but when cured of that he became addicted to snuff. Campbell had a tender affection for his pipe and never got over it. Sir Walter Scott smoked when riding and after dinner, loving both pipes and cigars. Byron sung perhaps more than any other poet the praises of "sublime tobacco," but it is a well established fact that he smoked very moderately.

Goethe, like Shakspeare, did not smoke. Carlyle took great comfort from the weed for many years before his death—greatly to the disgust of his wife. Douglas Jerrold used to puff away between his jokes. Of novelists of this century, Dickens and Thackeray were both smokers, and Lord Lytton indulged in a pipe at night but preferred cigars in the daytime. Moore, the Irish poet, cared very little for pipes or cigars, in fact, Irish gentlemen as a rule, smoking much less than the English, and the Germans more than either.

The Duke of Wellington was a total abstinence man on the subject of tobacco, as was also Sir Robert Peel. Disraeli dearly loved his pipe when a young man, but grew sensitive in middle life and characterized it "the tomb of love."

Hawaiians of Old.

In old days the Hawaiians seem to have been always ready for fighting, and to have set about it in a most deliberate way. As a matter of course every man was regularly drilled in the use of spear, javelin, sling and stone, and all other means of offense and defense. In time of war, says the Paradise of the Pacific, all were required to follow their chief to the field, and any man who showed any symptoms of cowardice had his ears slit and was led into the camp with a rope around his body—a measure which greatly assisted the nervous in overcoming their fears.

Some of their war customs were almost identical with those of the Fijians, as, for instance, the boastful shouts of defiance, and the advance of scouts, or of a single warrior, deridingly carrying only a fan, as if to brush away harmless flies, and challenging the foe to attack him singly. Perhaps, in reply, a dozen spears would be cast at him at once; and those he avoided by nimbly twisting or jumping aside or stooping. Sometimes he caught them in his hands and hurled them back at his assailants. Truly, civilized warfare leaves us no such picturesque incidents as these.

The Hawaiians carried no banners; but the idols, borne by the priests, acted as rallying points and inspired the combatants with vigor. As flags of truce, they sent young banana trees, whose broad and long silky green leaves waved as they moved. Then the chiefs and priests of both tribes met, to decide on terms of peace. This done, they sacrificed a pig and poured its blood on the ground, as a symbol of the fate that awaited the truce-breaker.

A wreath of the fragrant maile was woven by the leaders of both sides and deposited as their joint offerings in one of the temples. Heralds were then sent round to proclaim peace.

This happy result generally occurred when the opponents were well matched, in which case each acknowledged themselves to be luka lua—i. e., beaten. But if either party was victorious then the vanquished were treated as slaves and made to cultivate their own land for the conquerors. Some were sacrificed on the altars of the bloodthirsty god of war and their wives and children became the property of the victors.

A Rival of the Yosemite.

In the Sierra wilderness far to the southward of the famous Yosemite Valley, there is a yet grander valley of the same kind. It is situated on the South Fork of King's River, above the most extensive groves and forests of the giant sequoia, and beneath the shadows of the highest mountains in the range, where the canyons are deepest and the snow-banks longest, are crowded most closely together. It is called the Big King's River Canyon, or King's River Yosemite, and is reached by way of Visalia, the nearest point on the Southern Pacific Railroad, from which the distance is about forty-five miles, or by the Kearsarge Pass from the east side of the range. It is about ten miles long, half a mile wide, and the stupendous rocks of purplish gray granite that forms the walls are from 2,500 to 5,000 feet in height, while the depth of the valley below the general surface of the mountain mass from which it has been carved is considerably more than a mile. Thus it appears that this new Yosemite is longer and deeper, and lies imbedded in grander mountains than the well-known Yosemite of the Merced. Their general characters, however, are wonderfully alike, and they bear the same relationship to the fountains of the ancient glaciers above them.—Century.

Lost His Job by Telling the Truth.

A preacher in Iowa lost his pulpit for telling the truth. He was a forcible preacher, but deficient in education and occasionally committed some grave misdemeanors in grammar. One Sunday while speaking rapidly he made a gross assault on Lindley Murray. No sooner had the sentence escaped his lips than he stopped and said: "I am aware that my education is deficient. I regret that I did not have the advantage of good schools when a boy. If I had been more fortunate I would now be preaching to a more intelligent congregation." The minister told the truth, but it was the last time he preached in that church.—Boston Advertiser.

Saved All She Could.

A young lady went into a drug store at Belfast, Me., the other evening and purchased a bottle of very high-priced perfume. She had scarcely left the store when she dropped the bottle on the sidewalk, breaking it in many pieces. The mute look of distress which her face assumed assured the spectators of the state of her feelings. Kicking the pieces of the bottle in all directions she took her handkerchief and mopped up as much of the perfume as possible and walked off smelling as sweetly as a flower-garden.

A Big Mule.

Marshall, Mo., is a great place for donkeys and their kindred. Besides selling 13,000 mules every year there has been raised in the vicinity a mule which is 8 years old and 20 hands high. A mule 6 feet 8 inches high is such a curiosity that they are taking it around to all the county fairs and exhibiting it as a sort of a side show, and the gate money in a single day sometimes amounts to $100.

ARTIFICIAL bitter almonds are now produced at a trifling cost, and with such deceptive skill that they can scarcely be detected when used as an adulterant of the genuine. They consist chiefly of grape sugar. This is flavored with a very small quantity of nitro-benzole, and when pressed in molds the product is made to resemble the natural seed very closely.

BIDDEFORD, Maine, has a blind man—Darius Perkins by name—who can kill a rat or mouse with his cane as quickly as a cat could attend to the job.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

A Plea for Low Stables for Stock—Moles as Grub Killers—Big Men Who "Hoed Their Own Row"—Horns on Domestic Cattle Serve No Useful Purpose—Household, Kitchen, Etc.

Stock Barns.

IT is hoped that the era of big barns has passed. For twenty years we have been building immense structures of wood, stuffing them with hay and grain with the stock below it all. An overturned lantern, a smoker's match has changed many such a pile into a mass of seething flame so quickly that it seemed to be the result of explosion. The time is coming—may it hasten—when stock will be kept in barns where there is no hay, where there is nothing to burn like a tinder-box. If the stock barn in which there is no inflammable material catches on fire, the result cannot be so disastrous as before, for there is only the shell to burn. If this shell be of iron, as it may be at a moderate cost, there is absolute safety from fire.

For the protection and feeding of stock, unpretentious, low buildings, merely stables (two rows of stalls with a feeding space between), are just as good as larger structures. The only inconvenience is the bringing of the fodder from the stack outside, or from the hay barn. In winter these stalls are comfortable, for every farmer knows that every cow is as good as a stove and helps to heat the space. If the horses and all the stock (pigs in the cellar below) are under this low roof, between tight walls, all are as comfortable as they would be if tons of hay were piled above them, and they are safe from fire. And there can be no objection to the stacking of hay in the open air. Hay stacks on any farm, fine as it may be, give it always a picturesque and thrifty appearance. Probably less hay is lost in the stack than in the barn, for in the latter it often heats if not salted, and sometimes when it is salted.

If on a cold day hay be brought from a stack and placed in the mangers, the cows will turn at once from the barn hay to it. The hay is fresher, brighter from the stack, and is clean and dustless. Low stables for stock alone, practically fireproof, cost comparatively little, and the farmer has the assurance that his stock is safe, or comparatively safe. These buildings may be snug in winter and cool in summer. The best stable of this kind was built with double walls with six inches of sand between.—*George Appleton in Farm and Fireside.*

Moles as Grub Killers.

A Kansas correspondent tells in the Farmers' Review, that every investigation goes to show the mole lives on insects and starves on cereals and vegetables. He calls attention to the fact that when lawns are apparently rendered unsightly by moles, if one will cut a section of the sod, he will find the cause in quantities of white grubs, the presence of the mole being to feed on this larvæ.

It was Mr. Landis who first came to the assistance of the mole. On his ground at Vineland, N. J., he paid 25 cents for all the moles sent to him. He was ridiculed, but all knew that his enterprise was a great success. To attack a popular idea is unpopular, and it takes a long time to make reform; the mole-trap will be sold. Cultivate the moles, and as soon as will leave the lawn for other pastures. Depend upon it, that whenever evidences of the mole are found, there you will find the white grub, concludes the Kansas correspondent.

Farm Life and Brains.

Nearly three-fourths of the men who have been chosen by the people for the great offices of the nation who are men who were early familiar with wooded hills and cultivated fields—for example, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Hamlin, Greeley, Tilden, Cleveland, Harrison, Hayes, Blaine, and many others almost equally conspicuous in current events or living memory. Among journalists, Henry Watterson spent his early life in rural Kentucky, and Murat Halstead was born and lived on a farm in Ohio. W. Vanderbilt was born in a small New Jersey town and early engaged in the business of ship chandlery; Russel Sage was born in a New York village; Jay Gould spent his early years on his father's farm in New York State. Ingersoll first saw light in a country town in New York; Talmage in a New Jersey village, and David Swing, though born in Cincinnati, passed his boyhood on an Ohio farm. Whittier and Howells spent their youth in villages, the former dividing his time between farm employment and his studies. Follow the list out yourself and see how long it will become.

LIVE STOCK.

Horns Must Go.

Horns on domestic cattle no longer serve any useful purpose, and to one who views beauty only in usefulness they are not even beautiful. Western farmers are now using what is known as the Fugate machine for dehorning mature animals. It is done so quickly and neatly that there is no longer any objection from cruelty in the process of getting rid of the horns. The loss from maintaining useless horns is not confined to the injury they do to stock, though that is often serious. There is always great danger to and often loss of life of attendants from vicious animals, and especially from bulls. Stoke Pogis, III. was probably the most valuable progenitor of Jersey blood, but becoming vicious he was fattened and sold for beef, before his value was fully known. Had he been dehorned this valuable strain of Jersey blood would not be nearly so scarce and dear as it is, and the improvement to American Jersey stock from a few more years of service from Stoke Pogis III. can scarcely be estimated. The dehorning process has now been practiced long enough to show that loss of horns does not injuriously affect animals either for fattening or dairy purposes, nor does it lessen the valuable characteristics transmitted to their progeny by dehorned bulls. It is likely indeed that as horns are bred off cattle may be bred free from the vicious propensities that the constant use of horns must stamp upon character, and thus transmit to future descendants.—American Cultivator.

Raising Colts.

Keep good mares to do the farm work with. Breed to a draft horse, and have them foal about the 1st of May, as this is a slack time in the work and grass has a good start. Work the mare carefully up to foaling time, and let her rest ten days after before going to work again. Feed mare and colt a little once a day, and the colt will soon learn to eat. When working the mare have the colt in the stable. It will soon learn to stay, is less bother, and it is better for the colt than to follow the mare. Give it access to water twice a day. Give each colt and mare a roomy box stall and feed the colt by itself. Wean at five months old, give them good pasture and oats. Winter in a loose stall and let them have plenty of exercise in the day. Keep up the oats until they are a year old, then turn to pasture.—National Stockman.

Helpful Points for Horsemen.

IT is better to take $200 for a colt when he is 2 years old than to keep him three years for $100 or $150 more.

WHILE the breeding of horses is greatly on the increase, and of trotters especially, there is a great lack of A No. 1 horses of all kinds.

HORSES that can trot in 2:40 or 2:30 are very plenty, but a great number of them are not good road horses. They may be undersized, undesirable in color, pullers or slow, travelers or vicious and waiting for an opportunity to run away and smash things generally.

PROBABLY the fastest mare that ever raised a colt is Mary Marshall, 2:12¾, and the colt is in training at Independence, Ia. She is in foal again to Allerton, 2:09¼, and if there is anything in the theory that a colt from developed parents should go fast, this colt ought to go faster than any horse ever has.

BREEDERS are turning their attention more than ever to the fact that horses bred for the track, but which cannot trot fast enough, must be sold for what they will bring. C. J. Hamlin was the first large breeder to demonstrate that horses could be bred for size, beauty and color, and at the same time get high speed.

THE standard colors are black, bay, chestnut and sorrel. Bays and chestnuts are always desirable. Black is liable to grow dingy, but a glossy black is very handsome. White horses are too conspicious and show dirt very easily, but soap and water will keep them clean. Many admire a roan horse, but the color does not often affect the value of an animal, unless it is very bad.

IN starting to raise a nice class of fast driving horses the foundation must be well laid. We must look to the standard bred trotter to give us all the points desirable, as no other one breed contains so many for this purpose. The mares must meet the requirements, as nearly as possible, that are desired in the colts. Mate them with a stallion which is individually good and especially strong in those points where the mares are lacking.

FEW blacksmiths take the trouble to fit a horseshoe to a horse's foot. Most of them prefer to fit the foot to accommodate the shoe. It is nothing uncommon in some smithies to see a horse with both feet very much alike, the shoe fitted to the foot which is too short for the foot, which is set far back, well spread and the toe cut very short. On the other foot the shoe will be much too long, set well ahead and an inch narrower at the heel.—Farm and Home.

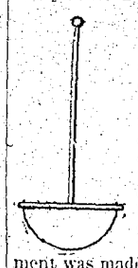
ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Shipping Grapes.

When shipped from distant points the best packages for grapes are cases containing eighteen three-pound boxes and covered baskets holding ten or twelve pounds. All packages should be filled so full that the cover will draw down tightly on the contents, holding them firmly in place, but not so as to bruise the fruit. Near-by shippers also largely use the covered baskets, and they are generally considered to be the most desirable package. Many shippers to not far distant points use flat, wooden boxes, with hinged cover, measuring about twenty-one inches long, twelve inches wide and five inches deep, and holding twenty-five to thirty pounds. These boxes have to be returned to the seller, and many buyers object to them for that reason.—Orchard and Garden.

Killing Potato Bugs.

Like many others, I am dissatisfied with Paris green, regarding it not entirely safe. I now prefer to pick the bugs; at the same time it is quite necessary to destroy the eggs, which are always deposited on the under side of the leaves. To do this thoroughly it was necessary to stoop over at every hill and turn all the leaves up, in search of eggs. This is a back-aching task. To obviate a great portion of it, an implement was made which works charmingly. The handle and crosspiece are of wood and the half circle is heavy wire. The leaves are raised with this and eggs easily detected. Stooping has not to be done unless eggs are found.—Galen Wilson, in Practical Farmer.



THE POULTRY-YARD.

Notes.

NEW YORK and Brooklyn consume about 60,000 chickens daily, and as a result chicken ranches are among the most profitable of Long Island industries.

CLEANLINESS means success in the poultry business nine times out of ten.

"FEED a little at a time, and feed often," is a safe and successful rule with chicks.

FRESH water, renewed daily, is essential to the health of chicks. Foul water, sick fowl.

HOW ABOUT the young chicks' bowels? Constipation, as well as diarrhea, causes many an early death.

ALTHOUGH Canada is extremely cold in winter the poultry production of the provinces is quite large.

STALE bread moistened with sweet milk is highly recommended as good feed for young chicks the first few days.

TO AMOUNT to anything, chicks should grow from the word "go." "No step backward" is the motto for chick life.

ONE HUNDRED hens to an acre is about the right number. They will do much better than if more were kept on the same area.

SOUR food is the worst thing a chick can be given to eat. It makes a heavy draft on the strength of the wee creature to dispose of it, and thus retards growth.

DON'T allow chicks to crowd each other in the coop. As they increase in size remove them to larger quarters, and give them abundance of fresh air. "It is cheap," some one says, "and they need it."

COOKED potatoes or turnips, with chopped clover and a mixture of ground corn and oats, make the best food for ducks, geese or turkeys. One must not expect them to do well until he learns to cater to their needs.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Home Remedies.

IT is said that a strong solution of epsom salts in water will cure burns if applied immediately.

BEEF suet boiled in fresh milk is very good for a cough. Take small quantities at a time, but often.

TO REMOVE warts, wet them thoroughly with oil of cinnamon three times a day until they disappear.

ALCOHOL is a good remedy for burns if applied immediately. Keep the burn moist with it for two hours.

TO CURE cold sores keep them dry from saliva and touch them once very carefully with carbolic acid, then apply alum occasionally.

TURPENTINE will take the soreness out of corns and bunions, and will sometimes cure soft corns. Be careful, however, about using too much of it, for it will weaken the joints.—The Housekeeper.

Advice to Housekeepers.

FISH may be scaled easier by first dipping them into boiling water for a minute.

MILK which has changed may be rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

A TABLESPOONFUL of ammonia to a teacupful of water applied with a rag will clean silver or gold jewelry.

WETTING the hair thoroughly once or twice with a solution of salt and water will keep it from falling out.

CLEAR boiling water will remove tea stains: pour the water through the stain and thus prevent its spreading.

KEROSENE will soften boots and shoes that have been hardened by water, and render them pliable as new.

PAINT stains that are dry and old may be removed from cotton or woolen goods with chloroform. First cover the spot with olive oil or butter.

A TEASPOONFUL of borax put into the last water in which clothes are rinsed will whiten them surprisingly. Pound the borax so it will dissolve easily.

A DISINFECTANT which combines cheapness with general worth is found in permanganate of potash. One ounce will make a bucketful of disinfectant. It is a crystal, and can be kept in this state until ready for use.

CHARCOAL is recommended as an absorber of gases in the milk room where foul gases are present. It should be freshly powdered and kept there continually.

THE KITCHEN.

Culinary.

It should be remembered that quick boiling hardens meat and too much water renders it tasteless. To boil a leg of mutton an approved plan is to put it into water that is boiling fast and let it boil about five minutes, the object being to harden the outside and prevent the escape of juices; then add enough cold water to reduce the temperature and when on the point of boiling again skim it carefully, then draw it to one side of the stove and let it simmer until done.

A nice dessert dish of chocolate is made by creaming together two ounces of butter with two ounces of sugar, the yolks of three eggs and three ounces of grated chocolate, adding last the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in a buttered mold.

CHICKEN CUSTARD.—Mince finely the white meat of a chicken; place in the bottom of a small pie dish and season with pepper and salt; moisten with a little stock. Let the pie dish be half full of meat. Make a custard of a quarter of a pint of milk, two eggs, well beated, yokes and whites whipped separately; beat up with the custard two ounces of grated cheese. Pour the custard over the meat and bake in the oven.

LEMON CAKE.—Cream together two cupfuls of sugar with two-thirds of a cupful of butter, add the beaten yolks of three eggs, then the beaten whites, two-thirds of a cupful of milk, three cupfuls and one-half of flour, and at the last the juice of one lemon. A little more than half a teaspoonful of soda should be sifted with flour before that is mixed in, or it may be beaten in just before stirring in the lemon juice.

TEA ICED.—Make the tea as usual, add equal parts of cream and new milk (half a pint each to a quart of tea), sweeten to taste and freeze.

COFFEE ICED.—Add one pint of cream and half a pint of new milk to a quart of very strong coffee, and sweeten to taste. Freeze till fairly thick.

THE FARMERS' ALLIA.

The Farmers' Alliance is pu... the politicians. Just what it me... they do not know. This is certain... that the farmers have often been censured for not taking more interest in public questions. Now that they are taking this interest, it must be expected that they will shape matters for their own use and behoof. The main thing after all is the question of health. More farmers break down every year from pulmonary complaints and more farmers' wives die from this cause than from all others. REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE will cure the most obstinate case of this malady. It will relieve the hardest attack of pneumonia and the most obstinate case of croup. In this respect it is unrivalled. It contains no poison, and there is no danger from an overdose. For sale by all druggists. SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

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FOR

A MINE.

SION OF GAS KILLS NINE MEN.

Saloon-Keepers Are Expert Law Dodgers—Candidates for the Speakership—Predicted by a Spiritualist—Details of the Japan Disaster.

Cuffed by an American.

The American Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, Mr. Newberry, became involved in a street brawl. Noticing some ladies expostulating in vain with a driver because of his cruelty to an overburdened horse, Mr. Newberry remonstrated with the driver. The man then became insolent and Mr. Newberry boxed his ears. The driver and some companions then attempted to show fight, but, cowed by Mr. Newberry's manner, they contented themselves with a torrent of vile language and endeavor to incite a riot against "the foreigner." Policemen who witnessed the affair disregarded Mr. Newberry's demand for the arrest of the driver, claiming that they could not do so until a formal complaint was lodged against him with the superior authorities. The driver was, however, finally arrested on the charge of insulting Mr. Newberry.

RIVALS FOR THE CHAIR.

Candidates for Ex-Speaker Reed's Vacant Seat Gathering in Washington.

Congressmen Springer and Mills are already in the city, and Representatives Crisp, Bynum, McMillin and Hatch are expected this week, says a Washington dispatch. The Speakership contest is now opening up in earnest, and during the next three weeks will be the principal topic of conversation in Washington. The friends of Mills and Crisp are claiming that only these two candidates are really in the race, and are very free with their predictions that the other aspirants will soon drop out. There may be some warrant for this claim as to Mr. Bynum, for there is a rumor that he will, during the coming week, withdraw his name, but it is not true of the other candidates.

NINE KILLED IN A MINE.

Others Critically Injured by an Explosion of Gas in the Nanticoke Shaft.

A terrible explosion of gas occurred in No. 1 shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Company's mine, near Nanticoke, Pa., causing the instant death of nine men, and so badly burning and injuring several others that it is feared they will die. There were but fourteen men at work in the mine at the time of the explosion. These were all either killed or badly hurt. The injured were in such condition that they could not be removed from the mine, and it is feared that all will die. Little credence is given the theory that a safety lamp exploded the gas. The gas was undoubtedly ignited by a naked light in the hands of some one of the men. The damage to the mine will reach $20,000.

GOOD AT DODGING LAWS.

Saloonkeepers in an Ohio Town Got Around an Ordinance Easily.

The Hon. Mills Gardner, ex-Congressman, of Washington Court-House, Ohio, was elected to the Council and introduced an ordinance which passed, compelling saloonists to take down everthing between the windows and the interior of the saloons. The saloonists took down their screens, in compliance with the ordinance, and then lo, they went outside and painted the windows black. This knocks the effect of the ordinance in the head, as the screens made are on the outside of the saloon, and the laugh is on Gardner.

FORETOLD THE EXPLOSION.

Three Men Blown to Atoms in an Accident Predicted by a Spiritualist.

At Clipper Gap, Cal., the giant powder works blew up. James Hamilton was blown to atoms, nothing being found of him but one finger. Ah Han, a Chinaman, was killed, and only his queue was found. Joseph Peppin, a resident of Santa Cruz, was badly cut about the head. He leaves a wife and six children. Buildings were shaken down and ruined. It is claimed that the explosion was predicted by a spiritualist who had been threatened with tar and feathers if he did not leave town.

AMERICAN ARTIST ARRESTED.

Jo Pennell Warned to Leave Russia Within Forty-eight Hours.

Joseph Pennell, the artist employed by the Scribners, of New York, and the London Illustrated News, was arrested at Berdicheff, in the government of Kieff, Russia, while making sketches of the various Russian prisons and forts in the vicinity and surrounding country. After being kept in prison for several days he was released and ordered to leave the country within forty-eight hours.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST.

Details of the Earthquake in Japan Received at Washington.

A telegram from the Japanese Government has been received by Mr. Tateno, the Japanese Minister at Washington, giving an account of the earthquake in Japan. According to the telegram received by Mr. Tateno, 8,500 persons were killed, 9,000 were injured, 75,000 houses were totally destroyed, and 12,000 were badly damaged.

Fatally Injured.

The sailors on the schooner J. V. Taylor were merrily singing "Heigh-ho!" as they raised the mainsail four miles out in the lake off Chicago. Without warning, the tackle holding the centerboard was displaced, and there was a crash on deck. Ole Johnson, a sailor, was struck in the head by the block and received probably fatal injuries. John Blimer, another sailor, got a bad scalp wound. The Taylor immediately went back to the harbor, and Johnson was taken to the marine hospital. Blimer's wounds were dressed, and he went back to the schooner.

A Boy's Fatal Fun.

A 6-year-old son of George Hammerick, a ranchman on Four-Mile Creek, Col., accidentally set fire to a hay stack and hid in a stable to watch the flames. The stable, sheds, and two stacks of hay were burned, to say nothing of the boy, whose funeral was largely attended.

Bad Wreck in Georgia.

The outgoing Western & Atlantic passenger train was thrown off the curve by train wreckers at a sharp curve, eight miles from Atlanta, Ga., and it is reported that six men were killed.

An Abused Wife Kills Her Husband.

At Broad Ripple, Ind., Aleck Scott, colored, while drunk abused his wife and split a two-inch board over her head. She made her way to the house of her brother-in-law, where she secured an old musket and fatally shot her husband. The authorities refuse to prosecute her, claiming the shooting was in self-defense.

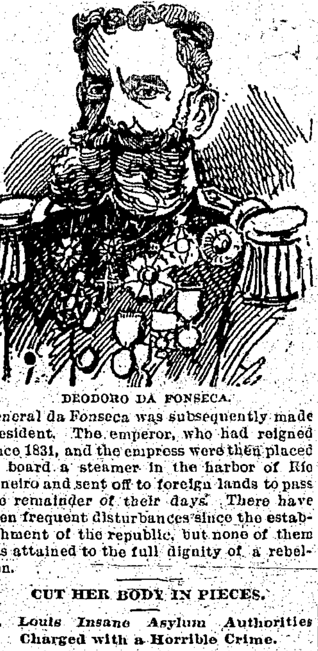
Militia Held in Readiness.

Alee, who shot and killed Editor Bowen, of the Cotulla Times, last summer, was taken to Frio County, Texas, for trial. It is reported that much ill-feeling exists in the county and that bloodshed is imminent. Gov. Hogg telegraphed for the State militia to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Frio County at a moment's notice.

DICTATOR IN BRAZIL.

Martial Law Proclaimed in the Republic by Congress.

The Brazilian congress has resolved that martial law be proclaimed and the dictatorship re-established. It is but two years ago that Brazil experienced the greatest of all its political revolutions, when, on the 15th of November, 1889, the monarchy of Dom Pedro gave way to the republic over which



DEODORO DA FONSECA.

General da Fonseca was subsequently made president. The emperor, who had reigned since 1831, and the empress were then placed on board a steamer in the harbor of Rio Janeiro and sent off to foreign lands to pass the remainder of their days. There have been frequent disturbances since the establishment of the republic, but none of them has attained to the full dignity of a rebellion.

CUT HER BODY IN PIECES.

St. Louis Insane Asylum Authorities Charged with a Horrible Crime.

A pathetic story of the career of an insane girl and an attempt of the local health authorities to dispose of her dissected body by burying it in the potter's field without the knowledge of her mother, who is a wealthy resident of St. Louis County, has come to light in St. Louis. The girl was Miss Maggie Long. She was made insane by overstudy and committed to the city asylum. She was taken with consumption and it soon became only a question of time before death would relieve the sufferer. The mother arranged with the asylum attaches that when the end of her daughter approached she should at once be summoned. The girl died, but no notice was given to any of her family. The next day a post mortem was held, and after the body had almost been cut to pieces, City Undertaker Sheehan was notified to bury it in the potter's field. The last rites were to have been performed, but an hour before the time of the burial Mrs. Long called at the asylum to see her daughter. She was at first refused admittance, but when she insisted upon seeing her daughter she was ushered into the room of the dead. A scene followed which will never be forgotten by the attaches present. The remains were finally interred in St. Louis Cemetery.

TIM HEALY WHIPPED.

Parnell's Nephew Takes the Law Into His Own Hands.

Timothy Healy, McCarthyite member of the House of Commons for the northern division of the County of Longford, has been publicly horsewhipped in the streets of Dublin by Mr. McDermott, nephew of the late Charles Stewart Parnell. Such, says a dispatch from Dublin, is the terse record of an interesting and not unexpected event which has just been placed upon the bulletin boards of the various newspapers of this city, every one of which is surrounded by demonstrative crowds of hot-blooded Irishmen. The Parnellites in the throngs which gaze upon the big black letters of the notice are jubilant, and do not hesitate to taunt the McCarthyites, who also crowd about the boards. The consequence is that a number of fights have already occurred, while the temper of the partisans is such as to suggest the necessity for strong and vigilant police patrols. It has been in the air that Mr. Healey would, by some one and somehow, be called to a prompt reckoning for the exceedingly vigorous speech delivered by him at Longford. Ordinarily, Mr. Healy is a remarkably forcible orator, but on the occasion in question he excelled himself in his reference to Mrs. Parnell.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY.

Details of the Treaty to Be Presented to the Reichstag.

The new reciprocity treaty with Germany will probably be announced at the coming meeting of the German reichstag. The details have been perfected and the treaty has been made, but the German Minister asked the privilege of making the first formal announcement in Germany. The substantial outlines of the treaty are concessions to this country on breadstuffs and cereals no higher than the duties conceded to Austria-Hungary by the new treaty with that country. These duties are about one-half those charged upon similar products from other countries. Germany makes these concessions in return for the free entry of beet root sugar.

BISMARCK IS MUZZLED.

The Kaizer Warns Him that He Must Not Publish State Secrets.

It is reported that the Kaizer has caused Bismarck to be notified that any attempt to reveal facts or documents connected with affairs of state during his ministry will be followed by prompt and earnest prosecution. This warning has been given in view of the current statements that Bismarck intends in the Reichstag to present certain evidence as to the causes of his dismissal from the Chancellorship. Bismarck is said to have received the admonition with very ill grace. All his valuable papers save those of a strictly family nature are in London. He retains copies of some of them, however, and it is these copies he proposed to use in the Reichstag.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBIT.

Sheep Breeders Favor Reducing the Time to Thirty Days.

Previous to final adjournment of the National Sheep Breeders' Association Convention at Buffalo, John L. Thompson, of Arcana, Ind., and S. H. Todd, of Wakeman, Ohio, were appointed a committee to pass upon all entries for the next American fat stock show, to be held in Chicago. Resolutions were passed that it would be better to reduce the time of the live stock exhibit at the World's Fair from ninety to thirty days; that no limit to the time of ownership of animals previous to their entrance was necessary; and that the date of entries close thirty days previous to the opening of the Exposition. The next meeting of the association will be held in Chicago about Nov. 15, 1892.

DUN & CO.'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Business Healthy and Large in Volume All Over the Country.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Reports from all parts of the country show that business has been healthy and large in volume. At Boston the failure of the Maverick Bank caused some uneasiness, but business continues steady and healthy. No lack of confidence is seen and money is easy. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days: For the United States, 223, and for Canada, 43, or a total of 266, as compared with totals of 255 last week and 249 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 215, representing 182 failures in the United States and 33 in the Dominion of Canada.

HAS A MANIA FOR ARSON.

A Newspaper Reporter Wants to Set Fire to Everything Combustible.

Fred Jones, a well-known Holyoke, Mass., reporter for the Springfield Union, was arrested for arson. He confessed, and reveals a mania for setting fire to things that is something out of the usual. He confesses to six fires, and says he originated more which he cannot remember. Some of these fires threatened the destruction of mills and other property, and Pinkerton's men have been on his track for six months. Jones' mania was so strongly developed that he would set fire to shavings in a barrel at his home, ring a bell to represent an alarm, and time himself as he extinguished the fire with a garden hose. He is sane on all other subjects.

LITERALLY ROASTED ALIVE.

Mrs. Bridget Haley Fatally Burned by an Exploding Lamp.

At Cincinnati, Mrs. Bridget Haley was literally roasted alive. She took a small lamp into the cellar, where a draught of air caught the light. She reached to turn down the wick, and was in the act of placing her hand on the thumb screw in the burner when a tongue of flame darted out the chimney and the lamp exploded. The burning coal oil was scattered about, a large quantity falling on her wrapper, and in a moment she was in a blaze. She fell to the ground, where she was found by neighbors.

TEN KILLED, MANY INJURED.

A Train Telescoped by the Breaking of a Driving-Wheel Tire.

The tire of a driving-wheel of a locomotive attached to the mail train proceeding from Bombay to Nagpur broke and the carriages were telescoped. Five railway officials and five British soldiers were killed. Thirty-one British soldiers and four natives were injured. The commander-in-chief of the military district of Bombay was on the train, but is believed to have escaped unhurt.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

One Man Killed and Five Others Injured Near Leadville, Col.

A terrible accident occurred at the Busk Tunnel near Leadville, Col. A shot of giant powder had failed to explode, and one of the men attempted to remove it. A terrible explosion followed. Bob Wilkinson was instantly killed, being literally torn to pieces. Five others were seriously hurt.

Fears a Plot.

The Queen Regent of Spain has directed the authorities throughout Spain to make diligent search for all persons suspected of treasonable designs. The Spanish Government is said to have received information to the effect that a plot is in progress for the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic, and this plot is shared in by persons of prominent standing.

To Prepare the Newark for a Voyage.

Commandant Selfridge of the Charlestown navy yard has received telegraphic orders from Secretary Tracy directing that the cruiser Newark, now in the dry dock, be made ready for sea. Orders have also been received stating that in employing men for work on the cruiser the civil service rules recently put in force must be strictly adhered to.

Suspected Murderers Lynched.

A man named Dyces was assassinated near Mer Rouge, in Morehouse Parish, La., three weeks ago, being shot in the back at night while on his way home. Two men named Smith and Felton were suspected of the crime, arrested, and locked in jail. Friends of the murdered man forced their way into the jail, and lynched the prisoners.

Indicted for Bribe-Taking.

The San Francisco Grand Jury returned an indictment against State Senator T. D. Harp, of Stanislaus and Modesto Counties, for accepting a bribe for his vote on the bill by which Glenn County was formed.

New Atlantic Cable.

It is announced that a company has been formed, funds subscribed, and all preparations made for the speedy laying of a cable from Pernambuco, Brazil, to Senegal, the French dependency of West Africa.

Destructive Hurricane in Spain.

A hurricane swept over Chiclana, Spain, and did immense damage. The town of Segura is inundated, it bridges destroyed and its streets impassable. Many cattle have been drowned.

Whitecap Outrages.

William Bowman, aged 50, living twenty miles from Martinsville, Ind., was visited by fifty Whitecaps, who beat him into insensibility with hoop-poles. He is in a critical condition.

Stabbed Two Men.

United States Deputy Marshal George Wise and C. Garcia were stabbed and killed by Francisco Flores, a smuggler, whom they attempted to arrest at Laredo, Texas. Flores escaped.

Robbed and Murdered.

At Weedsport, N. Y., the body of Edwin A. Havens, a veterinary surgeon, was found. The skull was crushed in and in all probability he had been robbed and murdered.

Religious Riot in Persia.

During a religious riot in the village of Mazanderan, Persia, the house of Gen. Saadat Yooly Chan was set on fire and the General and twenty other persons killed.

Buried Alive.

Near Martinsville, Henry County, Va., two men were killed and three wounded by a cave-in on the Roanoke and Southern Railroad.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.			
Cattle—Common to Prime	$3.50	@	6.50
Hogs—Shipping Grades	3.50	@	4.50
Sheep—Fair to Choice	3.00	@	5.25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.94½	@	.95½
Corn—No. 2	.56	@	.57
Oats—No. 2	.31	@	.32
Rye—No. 2	.89	@	.90
Butter—Choice Creamery	.28	@	.29
Cheese—Full Cream, flats	.11	@	.11½
Eggs—Fresh	.18	@	.20
Potatoes—New, per bu	.25	@	.35
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Cattle—Shipping	3.25	@	5.75
Hogs—Choice Light	3.50	@	4.25
Sheep—Common to Prime	3.00	@	4.00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.93½	@	.94½
Corn—No. 1 White	.53½	@	.54½
Oats—No. 2 White	.30	@	.31
ST. LOUIS.			
Cattle	3.50	@	5.50
Hogs	3.50	@	4.00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.92	@	.93
Corn—No. 2	.46½	@	.47½
Oats—No. 2	.28	@	.30
Rye—No. 2	.86	@	.88
CINCINNATI.			
Cattle	3.50	@	5.00
Hogs	3.50	@	4.00
Sheep	3.00	@	4.50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.94	@	.95
Corn—No. 2	.49	@	.51
Oats—No. 2 Mixed	.31½	@	.32½
DETROIT.			
Cattle	3.00	@	5.00
Hogs	3.00	@	4.25
Sheep	3.00	@	4.25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.97½	@	.98½
Corn—No. 2 Yellow	.58	@	.60
Oats—No. 2 White	.33	@	.34
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—New	.96	@	.97
Corn—No. 2 Yellow	.57	@	.59
Oats—No. 2 White	.30	@	.32
Rye	.91	@	.93
BUFFALO.			
Beef Cattle	4.00	@	5.75
Live Hogs	4.00	@	4.75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1.01	@	1.03
Corn—No. 2	.64	@	.65
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	.90	@	.92
Corn—No. 3	.57	@	.59
Oats—No. 2 White	.32	@	.33
Rye—No. 1	.89	@	.91
Barley—No. 2	.58	@	.60
Pork—Mess	11.00	@	11.50
NEW YORK.			
Cattle	3.50	@	5.50
Hogs	4.00	@	5.00
Sheep	3.00	@	5.00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1.05	@	1.07
Corn—No. 2	.69	@	.71
Oats—Mixed Western	.30	@	.40
Butter—Creamery	.20	@	.30
Pork—New Mess	10.75	@	11.25

PLAYING WITH MY BABY BOY.

It may be that fortune leaves me,
It may be that fame deceives me,
And that pleasure's early vintage has leaked
from my cup of coy;
But my losses and my crosses
Are to me no more than dross is
When I rolic, when I frolic with my little
baby boy.

It may be that I'm a sinner
With my chances growing thinner,
That the gold within my nature suffers much
from base alloy;
But I know that I'm a mellow,
Simple-hearted, tender fellow
When I romp and play and frolic with my
bright-eyed baby boy.

It may be that I grow weary
Sometimes of the world so dreary,
And that moody meditation may too oft my
mind employ;
But his merry eyes beguiling
Change my humor into smiling
As I practice many an antic with my laughing baby boy.

When the little fellow's dreaming,
And the golden cascade's streaming
From his head upon my bosom, and he
sleeps without annoy,
Then I kiss the lips of laughter,
Thinking that the great hereafter
Will be cheerless if I cannot frolic with my
baby boy.

—[Wm. T. Dumas, in Atlanta Constitution.

Saved From Old Ocean's Maw.

On the 29th of January, 1885, the schooner Alfred Vittery, Captain Boor, was lying becalmed in the South Pacific Ocean. She was eleven days out from the Solomon Group and was bound for Maryborough, Queensland, Australia, with ninety-seven Polynesians on board that had contracted to work for a term of years on plantations. It was a glorious day from an artist's standpoint. A marine painter might have drawn inspiration from the deep, dark blue of the sky, the translucent tints of the ever-changing sea and the radiant splendor of the sun.

Captain Boor, however, was no marine artist, but a shrewd common-sense skipper, who hated a calm and had no appreciation of the beauties of Old Ocean at rest. What he chiefly doted on was a piping breeze, especially when he had a hundred hungry Polynesians on board, as was then the case.

The skipper strode the deck impatiently. The sails flapped idly as the schooner rose and fell in the gentle swell of the Pacific. The Polynesians were clustered in picturesque groups on deck, some of them singing the low, monotonous and barbaric chants of their race, others engaged heart and soul in the calm delight of chewing betel. A queer lot they seemed to the sailors, with their dark copper-colored skins, their heads well thatched with moss of woolly hair and their deep-sunk eyes and short noses. During the eleven days that had passed since they embarked on the schooner from their crescent-shaped and beautifully-carved canoes many a malediction had been hurled at their heads by the seamen, who were unable to get any sleep in their watch below owing to the ceaseless singing and the perpetual thrumming on bamboo drums much resembling the tom-toms of India. Nobody to look at them in their scanty but neatly fringed girdles—their sole attire—would imagine them to be cannibals, whose highest ambition was to feast on cold boiled baby. But such was the frozen truth.

The speculators, however, were getting avenged on them for many a missionary murdered and digested. Those ninety-seven Polynesians were going into slavery as pronounced and cruel as ever existed on the island of Cuba. The plantations of Queensland are noted for their horrors, but the Government winks at them. The innocent islanders, men and women, chewed betel, sang songs and beat the drum as though there were no such "institutions" in existence as the flesh-destroying thongs attached to the whips of burly and brutal overseers. They made their acquaintance later.

"I fear those copper-colored devils will eat their heads off before we get to Maryborough, if this weather lasts," observed the captain to the mate. You see he had contracted with the speculators to carry them to their destination at so much a head, for each one delivered alive, the ship supplying them with their food, consisting chiefly of rice and salt fish.

The skipper was a capital fellow. He had no sympathy with the business in which he was engaged, but his owners had chartered the schooner, and he naturally wanted to make as much money as possible. So all that golden afternoon he was in rather a bad temper, pacing the quarter-deck impatiently and casting his eyes all around the horizon in the hope of seeing welcome catspaws indicating a breeze.

Something all at once caught his eye. Seizing the telescope that was in its accustomed place on the skylight, he climbed halfway up the main rigging and had a look at an object broad on the starboard beam. The sheets were hurled aft on the port side and the vessel was heading southwest. He remained aloft about ten minutes and then came down. He told the mate that there was a ship's boat in sight with a sail set and apparently in distress, and said that he was going to see if there was anybody on board of her, if possible.

A faint breath of wind came along from the northward, just sufficient to fill the topsails and the main topmast stay-sail.

"Haul aft the main and fore sheets, trim down the head sheets, luff all you can," sang out the captain in one breath. And so the schooner was headed as close as possible for the boat, which was not yet visible from the deck.

The presence of so small a craft 160 miles from the nearest point of land was rather surprising, and all hands felt anxious about her. She was now about seven miles dead to windward, and the schooner made a number of short tacks toward her. The wind was so light that it was a long and tedious task to come up with her.

At length, about 5 o'clock, she was close alongside. An emaciated, haggard man was steering her. His beard and hair were long and shaggy, and to use a homely simile, his eyes were like two burnt holes in a blanket. A line was thrown to him as he passed under the schooner's stern. It was with the greatest difficulty that he managed to crawl forward and take a turn around a cleat with the line. Several of the crew jumped down into the boat and assisted the man to climb aboard the schooner. As soon as he reached the deck he fainted. He was placed on the after hatch and a few drops of rum were forced between his lips. Under this potent influence he rapidly revived.

"Now, my lad," said the skipper, "don't try to talk; drink some of this soup and then take a rest; you will soon be a man again."

The poor fellow tried to mutter a word or two of gratitude. He gulped down a few swallows of soup, and after telling the captain that his name was Bernard Gilboy, and that he sailed 162 days before from San Francisco, Cal., he was taken below and put into a bunk, where he soon fell asleep.

His boat was hoisted inboard in short order, the islanders tailing on to the tackle falls and singing a joyous song. She was a strange-looking craft. The carpenter pulled his rule out of his pocket and measured her. He dimensions were: 18 feet over all; beam, 6 feet; depth, 2 ft. 6 in. She was decked over, and her hull was divided into two compartments by a water-tight bulkhead about 6 feet from the stern. She had been rigged as a schooner, but only the foremast was standing.

The after compartment was 6 feet long, with a hatch in the centre and with a locker on each side. She appeared to have been fitted out with a view to a deep-water voyage, but looked much the worse for wear. Her bottom was covered with thick clusters of barnacles. Her rigging was rather rotten, and her deck was covered with slime.

The islanders flocked round the boat, whose name was the Pacific—painted in small letters on her stern. They expressed a good deal of curiosity concerning her, as was evident from their excited talk and gestures. The Pacific was firmly lashed to ringbolts in the deck, everything on board of her being taken out. There wasn't a scrap of food aboard; a ten-gallon keg contained four and one-half inches of fresh water, and there was about half a gill of alcohol in a druggist's bottle. That evening a fine breeze arose and the schooner headed for her destination, dancing over the waves gallantly and clipper-like.

Next morning the steward woke up the poor fellow so providentially rescued from the rapacious jaws of death, whose fangs were about closing on him when the schooner cited him. He was much refreshed, and after taking a cup of coffee and a slice of toast went on deck, where the cook, who was a bit of a barber, cut his hair and trimmed his beard. Then he had a good wash and was ready for breakfast.

While he was partaking of a plentiful meal, which he said tasted better than any he had eaten since leaving San Francisco, he told his story, often hesitating for a word, and speaking in a strange tone that reminded one of ghosts.

His name, as before mentioned, was Bernard Gilboy. His home was in Buffalo, N. Y. From boyhood his hobby was the sailing of small boats, and he had gone to sea at an early age. It appears that reading the account of Capt. Johnson crossing the Atlantic alone in a boat 15 feet keel, 5 feet 6 inches beam and 28 inches depth, induced him to undertake a voyage to Australia from San Francisco. Accordingly, he contracted with Burns & Kneass of that port to build him the boat picked up the day previous of the dimensions given above. She was launched on Friday, Aug. 3, 1882, and she sailed on Friday, Aug. 18. Is there any wonder that she came to grief? The only cause for astonishment is that her owner didn't fetch up for a full due in Davy Jones's locker, for as every sailor knows, Friday is a most unlucky day.

On August 2 he got his clearance from the Custom-House. The craft had very little free-board. She was laden with 14 ten-gallon casks of water, 165 pounds of hard-tack packed in fifteen-pound watertight tin cans, two dozen cans of roast beef in two-and-a-half-pound cans, two dozen roast chickens in one pound cans, two doz. one-pound cans of salmon, two dozen cans of boneless pigs' feet, two dozen cans of peaches, two dozen cans of condensed milk, twenty-five pounds of loaf sugar, one gross of matches in six bottles, half a gallon of alcohol in a druggist's glass jar, ten gallons of nut oil, five gallons of kerosene oil, three pounds of coffee, two pounds of tea, one bar of castile soap, two pounds of lard, three pounds of nails, one wooden pump, twelve feet of half-inch hose, which he used as a syphon to get fresh water out of the kegs with, grains, hammer and hatchet, a few copper tacks, kerosene oil stove, pocket alcohol stove, two lamps, one pound of candles, two compasses, barometer, and sextant; patent taffrail log; double-barrel shotgun, powder and shot, revolver and cartridges, clock and watch; nine knives, anchor and sea drag, with about forty fathoms of one and a half inch line, a ball of span-yarn and a marlinspike, navigation books, sheet chart of the South Pacific, an American flag, clothing, one pair of twelve-foot oars, and an umbrella, which he found handy when the wind was light and the sun strong.

Thus equipped Gilroy put to sea in the frail boat Pacific. His usual course was to sail at night and heave to and rest during the day. This he accomplished as follows: First he threw his sea anchor overboard on the weather side, hauled down the jib, lowered the foresail, trimmed the main sheet flat down and lashed the helm admidships. Thus, as the boat drifted to leeward, the sea anchor kept her head to sea and the main-sail steadied her. Trimmed in this way the boat made quite good weather of it, even in a heavy sea.

The Pacific made fair progress, with little eventful happening until October 6, when Gilboy caught a turtle, which he cut up and cooked. His previous prey had been bonitos and flying fish, which he caught at rather rare intervals.

On the 20th day out he spoke the barkentine Tropicvance, Capt. Burns, from Tahiti to San Francisco, in latitude 14 deg. 50 min. south and longitude 149 deg. 2 min. west. The captain supplied Gilboy with as many oranges, bananas and limes as he would take, and promised to report him on his arrival in San Francisco.

The monotonous voyage went on until Wednesday, December 13. The adventurous Gilboy had reached 22 deg. 23 min. south latitude, and 178 deg. 43 min. east longitude. The Pacific was jogging along under short sail, with the trade wind blowing strongly and a high sea running. At 9 o'clock at night a heavy sea capsized the boat. Gilboy, who was clad in a long oilskin coat over a heavy suit of clothes, came up on the weather side and crawled on the bottom of his unlucky craft. After working for several hours he contrived to right her, but found that nearly all his stores and provisions were either lost or destroyed. The only instruments he had left to navigate with were his sextant and patent log, both his campasses being lost, but nevertheless he kept bravely on his course, though the mainmast was gone.

On Christmas Day he overhauled his stock of provisions and found that he had remaining twelve pounds of canned meat and fish, half a gallon of alcohol and fifteen gallons of water—a scanty store with which to reach the nearest point of Australia, 1,200 miles distant. On Wednesday, January 3, he had left four pounds of beef, one quart of alcohol and ten gallons of water. On January 7, just as he awoke, he saw a bird standing on the stern of the boat. He wondered that it did not fly away. As it turned its head to peek its tail feathers he made a grab at it and caught it. It was as big as a small pigeon. He skinned it and made soup of it. That day his remaining stock was one two-pound can of beef, a little alcohol and seven gallons of water. On January 10 he caught another sea bird, which, after flying about the boat, alighted on his head. Next day he caught another. On January 18 he ate the last of his beef, which was about two ounces.

From that day until he was picked up he existed on the flying fish that happened to drop on deck and an occasional sea bird. He husbanded his supply of water most carefully. This is an extract from his log of his last day on the Pacific:

"Monday, January 29, sunrise: Light, steady breeze, the weather being clear and pleasant; looked round the deck for flying fish, but could not find any; I felt very weak and hungry. After taking my morning's allowance of alcohol there was but enough for another meal, which was about two teaspoonfuls. I measured the water, and found four and one-half inches in the ten-gallon keg; so after this day I shall have nothing but water to sustain life, and there being but little of that makes me think I shall not last long unless I get relief.

"For the first time I began to give up all hope of escaping from starvation and wonder how long it would be before the end. I fell into a reverie, and remained in meditation for about an hour, when I looked to leeward and there saw a sail quite plainly, about eight miles off. I could hardly believe my eyes, but, realizing it was no dream, I quickly altered my course and ran before the wind, which was very light, heading to cross her bow. I caught hold of the umbrella which was lying on deck, opened it and kept waving it, in hopes of attracting their attention. After waving it for a short time it slipped out of my hand and went overboard.

"Then I got the flag and fastened it on a stick, and kept waving it without attracting any attention. I took my revolver, which had the last six cartridges in the chambers, and fired them off without any effect. I then hauled down the jib and made the flag fast to the upper part of it with the union down, hoisting the jib up again. By this time the vessel was right ahead of me and I feared that she would pass without seeing me, when finally I saw her tack, which convinced me that I had been seen. I sailed before the wind and the vessel beat to windward toward me. The wind being light and the boat's bottom covered with barnacles, it was 5 o'clock before I got alongside. I sailed under her lee quarter and was saved."

Gilboy, having a strong constitution, made a complete recovery. He had sailed 7,000 miles all alone. On February 2 the Alfred Vittery arrived at Maryborough. The doctor passed the Polynesians and they were sent ashore. Gilboy also left the schooner and his boat followed him. He exhibited her in various parts of Australia. The Sydney Punch of February 17, 1883, had some verses about him, and he enjoyed a good deal of newspaper fame. I don't know what he is doing now. I have not seen him for years, but I trust he is alive and well, for he was a brave and manly American that deserved much from that fickle jade, Fortune.—[New York Recorder.

A Lost Lake.

A curious spectacle was to be seen on the outskirts of Gainesville, Fla., recently. Alachua lake, from ten to fifteen miles in length and covering some 40,000 acres of land, is no more. On its banks were lying thousands of dead fish, dead alligators floated ghastly in pools of black water and the atmosphere was heavy with noxious gases. Men and boys were there in throngs with hoes and rakes, dragging to shore hundreds of fish which had sought the pools for refuge. The waters were fairly alive with their struggles for existence. Except for a small stream known as Payne's creek, flowing from Newman's lake into the Sink, the two main basins of the Sink and a few stagnant pools no water is now to be seen where a few years ago steamers were ploughing their way. This is the second time since 1823 that a similar occurrence has taken place. At that time the bed of the lake was a large prairie—Payne's prairie—having in it a body of water called the Sink and a small creek. In 1868 heavy rains filled up the prairie, but the water disappeared after a short time, and the prairie was again dry land. In 1873, after a series of heavy rains, the Sink overflowed and the creek swelled to the dimensions of a lake. During several years the waters increased till a larger lake was formed, and for fully fifteen years sufficient depth of water stood over the prairie to allow of small steamers. During the last two years, however, the waters have been gradually lowering, and about four weeks ago they commenced going down with surprising rapidity, the lake falling about eight feet in ten days, until now nothing is left of Alachua Lake but the memory of it. The Sink is considered the cause of this change. There is evidently an underground passage connected, and for some reason not understood this underground passage has been acting as a drain until all the water in the lake has been drawn off.—[Providence Journal.

A Young Cossack's Ride.

When the Czarewitch on his recent journey visited the Krasnogorskiy settlement of Cossacks in Siberia, a boy Cossack, 13 years old, begged to accompany him as body guard to the border of the settlement, a distance of 143 versts (seven versts are five miles). The privilege was granted him, and the boy, trim and nice on his little horse, rode the whole distance by the right wheel of the Czarewitch's carriage at an average speed of twenty versts an hour without the least sign of weariness. He had a small satin ensign with the imperial escutcheon on one side and the inscription, "God Save Our August Ataman," on the other. The ensign had been wrought by a Cossack woman, the aunt of the lad. The boy received a gold watch and chain for his bravery, and his aunt received a diamond ring.—[New York Sun.

A Musical Novelty.

Dr. Alfred Stelzner of Naples, Italy, has invented a new stringed instrument, with a compass between that of the viola and the violoncello. He calls it the "violotta." By means of this instrument a new setting of quartets is made possible. An experiment has been made with it in Dr. Stelzner's house at Wiesbaden, at which Dr. Joachim was present, and played the new instrument in some quartet music composed by Dr. Stelzner. Dr. Joachim showed his approval of the new invention by ordering a "violotta" for himself.—[New York Recorder.

LIVING WITHOUT EYES.

Creatures of the Caverns That Have No Organs of Vision.

There are many animals in the world which pass all their lives in darkness, never seeing a ray of light. Every one has heard of the blind fishes in the Mammoth Cave. This cave is the biggest of 500 great caverns in the United States. All of them are inhabited by numerous other sorts of creatures that have no eyes for vision. Literally speaking, there is no such thing as an eyeless fish, since the most sightless of the finny tribe possess visual organs in a rudimentary condition; but, through want of use, the optic ganglia and nerves have broken down and been absorbed.

Among the animals in these caves where Egyptian darkness ever dwells are blind crayfish, colorless, which in the water by torchlight look like white phantoms of their outdoor kind. Now and then in such places one comes across a common frog, emaciated and seemingly discouraged, which has found its way how no one knows, to the Tartareal realms. Also, one discovers curious cave rats of the same color as domestic rats, but with long bodies, like a weasel's, more developed whiskers, and much bigger ears.

Of bats there are multitudes in the caverns, as one might expect, inasmuch as they are creatures of darkness. Countless numbers of them frequent the black hollows of Mammoth and Luray. There were times in the past when these vast caves were the resorts of gigantic beasts, such as the megatherium, mylodon, megalonyx and other huge sloths wiped out by the glacial epoch. With the bones are found those of extinct tapirs and peccaries.

Spiders of several kinds are found in the caves. They are uniformly small, weak and of sedentary habits. No webs do they spin, save a few irregular threads sometimes. What they live upon is rather a puzzle, though it is supposed that they catch stray mites and other such small fry. Scavengers constitute a large part of the population of the caverns. Carnivorous beetles are plentiful, particularly in those places where parties take lunch.

No animals whatever are found in the dry parts of the caves. Dampness, or a certain degree of moisture, seems to be essential to their existence. Under the stones one finds white, eyeless worms, and in the damp soil around about are to be discovered blind beetles in little holes which they excavate, and bugs of the thousand-leg sort.

So far as the insects of the caves are concerned, the loss of sight which they gradually undergo is sufficiently well understood. The first step is a decrease in the number of the facets which make up the compound eyes, with a corresponding diminishment of the lenses and retinæ. After four or five generations the eyes become useless. It would be most interesting to breed these or other blind creatures of the caves in the light, so as to find out if they would get their sight back. In all animals, including man, it is found that nature tries to compensate for loss of vision by increasing the power of sense of touch. Thus the antennæ of cave insects grow remarkably long. It is very curious to find that nothing in their behavior suggests the fact that they are blind. They walk, run, stop, explore the ground and try to escape from the grasp of the bug hunter just as if they really saw. The light of a candle startles them as much as if they perceived it visually.

English Women.

The English woman is greatly admired for her utter refusal to worry or be worried, and the consequence is that she looks young at 50. She undertakes no more than she can comfortably carry out, and thoroughly believes in the coming of another day. By this I do not mean that she procrastinates; she simply will not let the domestic machinery grind her down to ill-health and early old age.

She is a frequent bather, and regards health as the prime factor of life, to be looked after before everything else, though the breakfast may be an hour late.

She sleeps nine hours, and takes a nap during the day at that. She arranges her day's work in the most systematic manner, and her little memorandum slip always shows two vacant hours; these are for rest.

She eats heartily, but the most digestible food. In the most modest home, no matter how little there may be on the table, there is nothing but the best.

She would rather have a mouthful of good food and go partly hungry than eat a whole meal of cheaper things. She is a true economist, regulates her expenses carefully, and is a true believer in the allowance system.

There are some things about the English woman which her American sister dislikes, just as it is vice versa; at the same time there are others which would make our American women happier and healthier if they imitated them.—Home Journal.

About Telescopes.

The twelve largest refracting telescopes are those of the Lick Observatary, with an aperture of 36 inches; Yale University, 28; United States Naval, 26; Leander McCormick, 26; Princeton, 23; Denver, 20; Smithsonian, 20; Dearborn, 18.5; Carleton College, 16.2; Warner, 16; Washington, 15.5; and Harvard, 15. The largest reflecting telescopes are those of Harvard College, 28 inches, and the Rev. Dr. John Peate, 22. Dr. Peate, who is an amateur maker, is now finishing up a 31½ inch silver-on-glass mirror, which will be presented to the Allegheny College at Meadville. When mounted it will be the largest reflecting telescope in the country. There are numerous reflectors made by Brasher from nine to twelve inches in diameter. The Clarks are now grinding an object glass of forty inches to be mounted in an observatory yet to be built on Mount Wilson, in Southern California. Though the Lick Observatory possesses the largest telescope at present, Harvard College has the best equipped observatory for general astronomical work in America, and one of the best in the world.—Sidereal Messenger.